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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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1 October 1985

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRG TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 12  
Aug 85 p 2

[Article by W. An.: "Water Projects in Africa with German Technical Assistance; Federal Government Providing Financial Support to Most of the Projects"]

[Text] German technical consulting firms have again become active in the drought-menaced West African region. The Federal Republic of Germany will continue to provide substantial financial assistance, together with international organizations (European Development Fund, World Bank Group), other industrial nations, and rich Arab oil-producing countries (refer also to the report on water resources projects in Africa in our issue of 18 September 1984). Included among the 18 or so German technical consulting firms recently awarded contracts is the Inco Ingenieur-Consortium GmbH, Darmstadt.

This firm is operating in eight countries. Inco was called upon as a consortium partner in the People's Republic of Benin in a project for supplying water to the city of Porto Novo. It also assumed responsibility in that country for personnel training and operating assistance at a water works. Inco was entrusted with consulting duties in the Ivory Coast for supplying water to the capital city of Abidjan. In Ghana, the firm has been included in a program which provides for the construction of 90 wells. Financing of this project is being done with German capital assistance. In Cameroon the firm is a consultant in supplying water to 11 cities and in supplying water to Loutete-Bongo-Songho in the People's Republic of the Congo.

Inco was awarded consulting contracts for supplying water to 11 cities and to St. Louis in Senegal. As member of a consortium in Togo, Inco was charged with developing a water resources plan. Furthermore, in that country it assumed responsibility for compiling a study on supplying water to Tchamba and it is a consultant for water supply to the Sotoco company. In Zaire, Inco was given the task of preparing a study for supplying water to the cities of Banana and Moanda at the mouth of the Congo River.

The firm of H.P. Gauff Ingenieure GmbH & Co., Nuremberg/Frankfurt, has become involved in three West African countries. Gauff Ingenieure assumed consulting duties in the Ivory Coast for projects involving the supply of water to additional provincial cities. Six cities are involved initially. Secondly, Gauff Ingenieure has been called upon as a consortium partner in a project for 11

cities. As member of a consortium in the Ivory Coast, Gauff Ingenieure was involved in the inspection of 217 water treatment plants. In addition, it was given responsibility in that country for preparing a study of water supply to 18 cities.

In Gabon, Gauff Ingenieure assumed consulting duties for drainage of the railway yards in the port city of Owendo. In Nigeria Gauff Ingenieure became involved in an important dam project that pertains to the supply of drinking water to the new port city of Abuja. The storage capacity of the Lower Usuma Dam, in whose financing the French government participated in March, 1985, with a loan equivalent to about DM 150 million, amounts to approximately 105 million cubic meters. It is capable of supplying Abuja with 1,700 liters of purified water per second.

Dr -Ing. Walter GmbH & Co. KG International (Diwi), of Essen, has recently become involved in Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), Mali, Senegal, and Burundi. In Burkina Faso it was entrusted with consulting duties for the construction of 340 wells. This project is being financed by the Islamic Development Bank, Jidda (Saudi Arabia). In Mali, Diwi obtained the consulting contract for construction of 580 wells in the regions of Kita, Bafoulabe, and Kenieba, which is being financed by the World Bank. It was called upon for determining the location of 49 wells in Senegal. Financing of that project is being handled by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED). Diwi was included in the Rwegura Dam Project in Burundi. The contract for building this dam went to Strabag Bau-AG, Cologne.

IGIP GmbH, Darmstadt, was included in two water supply projects in the People's Republic of Benin. The first of them involves water supply in 13 district centers in southern and central Benin. This project is being financed with aid from the Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW), Frankfurt. The second project involves emergency measures for supplying water to the capital of Cotonou, for which purpose World Bank funds were made available. The project sponsor in each case is the Societe Beninoise d'Electricite et d'Eau (SBEE), Cotonou. IGIP GmbH assumed consulting duties in Togo for the Tchamba water supply project, for which German capital assistance has been earmarked. The Federal Republic granted a loan of DM 19.1 million in January, 1985, for partial financing of a water supply project in Zaire, in which IGIP GmbH is active as a consultant. The project involves the original installation of water supply facilities in the cities of Mwene-Ditu, Gandajika, and Tshimbulu in Kasai Region.

The firm of GKW Consult, Consulting Engineers for Water, Sewage, and Waste Disposal Technology GmbH, of Mannheim, which belongs within the realm of the major construction firm of Bilfinger + Berger Bauaktiengesellschaft, Mannheim, was included in three projects in the Republic of Niger which are slated to be carried out with German capital assistance. Competitive bidding, which will be evaluated by GKW Consult, is now being held for supplying water to the city of Maradi. Tenders by interested firms must be submitted by the beginning of September, 1985. In the second instance, GKW Consult assumed consulting tasks for supplying water to the capital city of Niamey, where the Yantala Water Works is scheduled to be rehabilitated and expanded and where the delivery

system is to be improved. In the third instance, GKW Consult is involved in consulting for the water supply project being undertaken for the city of Zinder, for which the capital expenditure was estimated to be DM 36,750,000. GKW Consult is active in two projects in Burundi, for which German capital assistance has likewise been provided. This project involves water supply to the capital of Bujumbura as well as to the city of Gitega.

The Rhein-Ruhr Ingenieur-Gesellschaft mbH (RRI), Dortmund, obtained new contracts in three West African countries. In Gambia and Guinea, it assumed in each case responsibility for construction supervision over a rural water supply project. In addition, it was entrusted with construction supervision in Guinea for hydrological testing. RRI was also called upon to become involved in rural water supply in Mauritania.

Dorsch Consult Ingenieurgesellschaft mbH, Munich, was awarded new consulting contracts in Guinea, Cameroon, and Rwanda. In Guinea it was entrusted with joint preparation of a feasibility study together with Lahmeyer International GmGH, Frankfurt, regarding water supply to the city of Beyla. The Federal Republic of Germany made a sum of DM 7 million available for this project. As a consortium partner in Rwanda, Dorsch Consult accepted consulting duties pertaining to the supply of water and electric power to rural areas, and as a consortium partner in Cameroon, it likewise assumed responsibility for preparing a study of the Kadey hydroelectric power plant.

Lahmeyer International GmbH, already mentioned above, has also become involved in Burkina Faso and Rwanda. It received a contract in Burkina Faso for supplying water to the capital city of Ouagadougou. In Rwanda, Lahmeyer International GmbH was included in the Mutara rural water supply project.

The firm of WPW Consulting Engineers, Saarbruecken, landed contracts in Burkina Faso, in the Cape Verde islands, and in Niger. In Burkina Faso it assumed consulting duties for the waste water treatment facility at the Faso-Fani Textile Works. It was entrusted with construction management in the Cape Verde islands for a project aimed at supplying water to the city of Praia, and in the Republic of Niger it accepted consulting tasks pertaining to rural water supply in the Agadez and Tahoua areas.

Hydroplan GmbH, Herdecke/Ruhr, was called upon in the People's Republic of the Congo as a consortium partner in promoting water supply to villages in the Plateaux and Niari regions. In addition, competitive bidding was recently held in the People's Republic of the Congo for supplying drinking water in Etoumbi, which is being financed with German capital assistance. Hydroplan GmbH was also given consideration in this project. In the Republic of Chad, Hydroplan GmbH assumed the task of compiling a study for man-made irrigation of a crop area. In that country it was also entrusted with consulting duties pertaining to the supply of water from wells.

Gitec Consult GmbH, Duesseldorf, has been included in a project in Gambia for supplying water to rural areas, for which German capital assistance has been earmarked. This project involves constructing about 30 pit wells and equipping them with manual pumps. In Senegal, rural water supply in the north-western part of the country is being improved with aid from the Federal

Republic (DM 7.5 million). Beller Consult GmbH, Freiburg/Breisgau, is involved in this project as a consulting firm. The firm of Prof Dr Lackner & Partners Consulting Engineers GmbH & Co. KG, of Bremen, has been called upon in Togo for involvement in equipping a hydroelectric power plant. It also assumed responsibility in this project, which is being financed with German capital assistance, for preparation of the bidding documents.

Weidleplan Consulting GmbH, Stuttgart, assumed consulting duties in Mali pertaining to rural water supply. The firm of Wakuti K. E. Gall KG, Siegen, was awarded the contract in Nigeria for supervising construction of the second phase of the Kaduna water supply project. It is also involved in Nigeria as a consortium partner in the Kwoi water supply project. GERI Consult GmbH, Frankfurt, was included in the third phase of a water supply project being carried out in the Central African Republic. The firm is a member of the group of enterprises that belong to Philipp Holzmann AG, Frankfurt. Fichtner Consulting Engineers GmbH + Co, KG, Stuttgart, was entrusted with consulting duties in Rwanda for the N'Taruka hydroelectric power project, which is scheduled to receive three turbine generator sets (of 3175 megawatts each).

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1 October 1985

## INTERAFRICAN AFFAIRS

## FRG TECHNICAL, FISCAL AID FOR HIGHWAY PROJECTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German  
25 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by W. An.: "German Engineering Consulting for African Highway Projects." The Federal Government Grants Financial Assistance for Several Projects]

[Excerpts] German engineering consultancies are frequently used in African highway construction. In recent weeks, some ten German enterprises have again received orders for highway planning, construction supervision, and maintenance in all parts of the continent. They are often entrusted also with the preparation of tender specifications. Project financing is frequently carried out with funds from international organizations (European Development Fund, World Bank group), oil-rich Arab countries, and individual industrial nations, among them the FRG.

In the spring of 1985, in Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), H.P. Gauff Ingenieure GmbH and Co., Nuremberg, was awarded the construction supervision of the fourth highway project, which is being financed by the FRG. It concerns the repair of highways important for the country's transborder traffic. This involves the dirt roads of Koudoukou-Yako (80 kilometers) and Koudoukou-Sabu (80 km), and the asphalt highway Ouagadougou-Koupela (140 km). Total costs of this project are estimated at DM 29.4 million. Work is to be completed by October 1986.

In Kenya, Gauff Ingenieure also obtained three additional orders from the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The first concerns construction-ready planning and preparation of tender specifications for the asphalt highway Kabartonjo-Kipsomaron (27 km). The costs of this project, financed via the government's investment budget, will amount to about DM 11 million. The second order concerns construction of the asphalt highway Kabarnet-Kabartonjo (19 km). In this project, also, Gauff Ingenieure assumed construction-ready planning and preparation of the tender specifications, and in addition, control and supervision of the construction work, completion of which is projected for 1986. The Kenya government finances this project which is expected to cost about DM 13 million.

For the third and largest project, estimated at about DM 30 million, financing was assumed by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development



(ADFAED) and the European Development Fund. After completing the planning work, Gauff Ingenieure was also put in charge of construction supervision of the asphalt highway Karbarnet-Tambach (39 km), to be completed in 1987. At present, Gauff Ingenieure is also preparing the tender notice for the construction of a 29-km, reinforced asphalt road in the Lamu district. Offers by interested enterprises for the implementation of this project, for which German financial assistance was asked (Reconstruction Loan Corporation, Frankfurt), must be submitted by the end of September 1985. In Zambia, Gauff Ingenieure was awarded a contract for drafting a study for the construction of the Mutanda-Zambezi highway.

In recent months, Dr.-Ing. Walter GmbH and Co. KG International Diwi), Essen, has become active in five African countries. In Equatorial Guinea, it developed the design for the Mitoma-Cogo highway. In Ethiopia, it was awarded supervision of the Tepi-Gore highway construction financed by the African Development Fund, Abidjan (Ivory Coast), and in Cameroon, preparation of a study of the city streets of Douala. Also in Cameroon, as a consortium partner, it was awarded consulting tasks in the construction of the Bafia-Tonga and Bafia-Bokito highways. In Mali, Diwi was included in the Sienso-Sevare highway project. It assumed construction management of this sector of National Route Nr. 6, 106 km long, and financed by the European Development Fund. In Sierra Leone, Diwi is carrying out consulting tasks for the Bo-Bandajuma highway project.

Gitec Consult GmbH, Duesseldorf, recently received orders from four African countries. In Malawi, it was awarded the construction supervision of the Nsanama-Nselema highway. The FRG granted a subsidy of DM 8.5 million for the construction of this 34-km long sector of Highway S 56. In Senegal, Gitec Consult GmbH was given consulting tasks in the construction of the Diouloulou-Kansala highway. In the Sudan, the enterprise was included in the maintenance work of the Juba-Wau highway in the south of the country, and in Tanzania, in the construction of the Lusahunga-Bukombe highway.

Schroeder-Planung GmbH and Co. KG, Darmstadt, is involved in two projects in Burkina Faso. One project concerns construction of the highway from Banfora to the Ivory Coast border, for which the FRG, in the spring of 1985, raised its DM 32 million finance contribution by DM 2 million to DM 34 million. The additional funds are designated for new construction of the border bridge at Leraba. The second project concerns extension of city streets in Ouagadougou, to be subsidized by the FRG with DM 7.2 million.

In Uganda, Schroeder-Planung assumed construction supervision for city streets in Kampala. In that country, as a consortium partner, it was also awarded the preparation of a study concerning city planning for Mbarara and Masaka.

Dr Holfelder Planungsgesellschaft mbH, Freiburg/Breisgau, was included in a highway project in Cameroon concerning new construction of the asphalt highway Edea-Kribi (110 km in length, total width of 11 meters). It also includes building two bridges of 200 m in length, each. This project is to be financed by the FRG.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ADDO ON DEVELOPMENT ROLE OF TNC'S, UNCTC

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Faustina Ashrifte]

[Text]

MR J. S. Addo, Governor of the Bank of Ghana, has reminded African countries that Transnational Corporations (TNCs) are not philanthropic organisations but commercial entities whose prime motive is the maximisation of profit.

And to be able to derive maximum benefits from their relationship with the TNCs, he has expressed the readiness of the United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) to assist developing countries in their dealings with them.

Mr Addo emphasised the need for each African country to develop its own expertise in this field, explaining that for a long time to come, African countries would need foreign investments not only for developing their natural resources, but also to effect techno-

logy transfer, management training and expertise.

Mr Addo was speaking at the closing session of the 10-day international conference on "Foreign Investment and its impact on African countries."

He noted that foreign investment is an important resource factor necessary for a faster rate of growth and development but he advised that in a situation where there is a net outflow of resources, host countries should not go in for it at all.

In Africa's effort to attract foreign investors, therefore, the Governor said it was incumbent on them to work out an appropriate framework which would rid their economies of the wrong signals and put them on the paths of sustained economic growth.

He, therefore, suggested that the African Cen-

tre for Monetary Studies (ACMS) and the Economic Commission of Africa (ECA), in cooperation with the various central banks of the various African countries, should accept the responsibility for training as many Africans as possible.

Mr B. W. K. Caiquo, Secretary for Trade, chaired the closing session.

The seminar, jointly organised by the African Centre for Monetary Studies (ACMS) and the Bank of Ghana, was attended by 25 African countries and specialised agencies such as the African Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) and the United States Aid for International Development (USAID).

BOTSWANA

# MINISTER DISCUSSES NATIONAL PLAN FOR 1985-1991

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 29 Aug 85 p 2

[Text]

PARLIAMENT: Botswana will pay attention to trade diversification and development, especially with countries in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) region during the National Development Plan Six period (1985-1991), Parliament heard on Monday.

Presenting Chapter 10 of the draft NDP-6 which deals with industry and commerce, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moutlakgola Nwako, explained that his ministry would develop an appropriate export promotion strategy.

"This will not only alleviate current problems faced by most of our export industries but will also accelerate the process of diversifying our trade and thereby reduce our heavy dependence on South Africa," said Mr Nwako.

He added that his ministry intended to undertake 15 development projects during NDP-6. These will be aimed at the development and promotion of industry and commerce. The cost of these projects is estimated at P11,5 million of which half will be devoted to the promotion of

small and medium scale entrepreneurship, with the principal agents as BEDU, the Business Advisory Services, the Rural Industrial Officers and the Rural Industries Promotion.

Mr Nwako also informed the House that two major departments were to be set up to replace the divisions of commerce and industry. These will be known as the Department of Industrial Affairs and the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs.

He explained that BEDU would become operationally closer to the Department of Industrial Affairs. It was being reorganised to become the focal point of maximisation, coordination and effective delivery of field extension support to both small and medium scale productive enterprises.

Earlier, he had explained that employment creation, rural development, economic independence and increased citizen participation would continue to be the guiding principles.

In a brief review of NDP-5, Mr Nwako said that the last few years had seen an increased participation by Botswana in the commercial sector. Of the 2 616 licensees under the Trading Act and 749 under the Liquor Act, 85 per cent and 96 per cent respectively were Botswana.

He however said most of these establishments were selling predominantly imported goods, and it was for this reason that the 'Buy Botswana' campaign was promoted by his ministry.

Mr Nwako further said that during the past few years, several institutions had been created or strengthened to promote industry and commerce. These included the Botswana Development Corporation, Botswana Enterprises Development Unit, Rural Industries Promotion (Botswana), Business Advisory Services, National Development Bank, Rural Industrial Officer cadre and Botswana Technology Centre.

Mr Nwako also emphasised the role of industry in employment creation, which he said was becoming increasingly important.

According to him, employment in the formal manufacturing sector between 1979 and 1984 grew from 4 625 to 10 896, representing an increase of more than 100 per cent over five years.

He added that the number of manufacturing firms also increased from 88 in 1979 to 276 in 1984, an increase of about 214 percent.

"However, ownership of manufacturing enterprises continued to be dominated by foreigners. Botswana-owned firms accounted for only about 15 per cent of the total number of firms in this sector in 1984," said Mr Nwako.

He attributed this to the fact that manufacturing was a relatively new and skill-intensive type of business. Another reason was that shortage of skilled manpower and managerial capabilities was one of the main constraints for Botswana.

Mr Nwako however explained that by November 1984, the Rural Industrial Officer cadre had assisted about 3 500 producers in upgrading their business and technical skills. It was thereby enhancing their income and employment generating capacities.

CSO: 3400/1109

BOTSWANA

TRADE TALKS WITH ZIMBABWE DESCRIBED AS POSITIVE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 14 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

**GABORONE:** The threat that stood on the way of millions of Pula worth of trade between Botswana and Zimbabwe may soon die off and be forgotten.

This follows the emergence of a brighter future for Botswana's textile industries last week during trade talks between Botswana and Zimbabwe.

The talks which were held in Harare, Zimbabwe on August 8 and 9, were described in a press release from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as having been held, "under very friendly and constructive atmosphere."

Botswana's delegation to the talks was led by Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr Moutlakgola Nwako and Zimbabwe's delegation by Mr O.M. Munyaradzi - Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The meeting discussed issues related to restrictions of trade between the two countries - and reviewed the issue of the new rules of origin introduced by Harare last year which adversely affected Botswana's products into the Zimbabwe market.

Said the release: "Recognising Botswana's problems and realising the importance of cordial trade relations between the two friendly neighbours, Zimbabwe agreed to immediately reduce the local content requirement under the "New Rules of Origin" in respect of clothing from 25 per cent to 20 per cent."

"This measure," explained the release, "is expected to result in a significant number of Botswana's clothing firms qualifying to export their textiles to Zimbabwe."

It added, "the Zimbabwean Minister of Trade and Commerce has agreed to urgently review the level of the clothing quota."

The Zimbabwean side has also undertaken that in future the level of the clothing quota will be communicated to Botswana timeously, said the release.

Zimbabwe raised a number of issues relating to restricted access of a number of their products into Botswana Market. And these include maize meal and dairy products.

The Botswana delegation undertook to urgently take up the matter with the relevant authorities and communicate to Zimbabwe thereafter, the release further disclosed.

Last week the Ministry of Agriculture disclosed that plans were underway to introduce regulations to restrict importation of milk from neighbouring countries.

CSO: 3400/1109

BOTSWANA

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 26 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Peter Maphangela]

[Text]

GABORONE: Botswana, though rapidly progressing, has a serious unemployment problem which threatens to get worse, said Senior Planning Officer in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Jay S. Salkin.

Mr Salkin was addressing researchers from all districts in the country at Gaborone Sun today, on the problems of unemployment and employment creation.

He said: "Job creation in the formal sector has been very rapid since independence, averaging about a 10% per annum." He stated that a rate of growth of citizen employment of this percentage per annum would amount to 150 000 additional formal sector jobs in a decade when the working age population would increase by about 200 000.

Current forecasts indicate that over the National Development Plan VI formal sector employment growth rate will slow down to 5.6% per annum, he added.

The Senior Planning Officer further said that by 1991 the growth of the working age population would be about 24 000 persons per annum.

According to Mr Salkin, the Government is still trying to create more employment opportunities by expanding its workforce and expenditure programmes by which it purchases goods and services that need workers to produce them.

Government provides incentives, resources and extension services to producers in order to fight unemployment. He said that it has established councils, advisory bodies, committees, and commissions through which appropriate changes in the Government's strategies to create more jobs can be channelled.

Mr Salkin said that more research on how to close the gap between the number of non-working people and the availability of jobs was being carried out.

Another speaker who presented a paper on "Economic Research," concerned with producing goods here than comparing ourselves with already developed countries like South Africa.

He added that domestic production would create more jobs for Botswana and market for consumer countries. In this way we can be able to rely more on our products, he stated.

Mr Tsikata further said that as long as South African imports increase drastically, there is room for Pula to appreciate in order to reduce inflation on our side.

Financial Assistance Policy (FAP) is designed to relax financial constraints and also it enables people through loans, to compete with goods from outside the country by manufacturing industries, he said.

He stated that a lot of research on inflation in rural areas was needed for expansion of facilities in those areas.

CSO: 3400/1110

BOTSWANA

## P38 MILLION USED ON RURAL ROADS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 13 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

LETLHAKENG: About P23 million has been spent on the Rural Roads programme and a further P15 million would be spent up to 1987 to finance the implementation of the Tsau-Gomare, Sefhophe-Bobonong and Ramokgwebana-Kalakamati roads, residents here were told at the weekend.

Officially opening the 65 km Molepolole-Letlhakeng tarred road, the vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, informed people that government attached great importance to the rural roads programme as a tool to help accelerate development in the rural areas.

He said that government intended to continue with the Rural Roads Programme beyond 1987. He expressed hope that donor agencies would continue to assist the government to carry out rural roads construction.

Mr Mmusi said that any assistance from donor agencies would be very much welcome and warmly embraced by the government and the people of Botswana.

He thanked NORAD and the African Development Bank (ADB) for having helped finance many projects in Botswana including the improvement of roads.

Mr Mmusi appealed to the villagers and cattle owners in the area to desist from the practice of leaving cattle to roam the roads unattended.

"Unattended cattle have been one of the major causes of fatal road accidents in the country," said Mr Mmusi.

Turning to the road itself, Mr Mmusi stated that without proper maintenance and care "this very important and expensive national investment could disappear within two or three years."

CSO: 3400/1110

BOTSWANA

YOUTH BACK FROM MOSCOW

Gaborone BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 14 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Rampholo Molefhe]

[Text]

**THE Botswana delegation to the International Youth and Student's Festival held in Moscow last month, arrived at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport last week to the welcoming songs of Botswana Democratic Party choirs and officials of the B.D.P., the Botswana National Front and the Botswana People's Party.**

The delegation of 20, including students and members of the three parties participated in the 10 day festival whose theme was, Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship.

According to the delegations leader and Chairman of the B.D.P. youth wing, Mr Pelokgale Seloma, "our stand on the anti-imperialist issue is a continuation of our countries stand of non-alignment". Mr. Seloma further explained that in the contest between the super-

powers, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) his delegation aligns itself with neither country.

What was pleasantly surprising was the unity of purpose with which the developing countries and the African liberation movements spoke against the continued manufacture of weaponry by the big powers, said Mr Seloma in an interview.

The money that goes towards the arms race would be better used to solve problems of illiteracy health and poverty in the under-develop countries.

The other problem, he said, was that the arms are used to fuel wars and conflicts in countries other than those that produce the arms. "It is indeed the members of the non-Aligned movement who stand to suffer from the unabated export of arms by the

big powers both in the East and the West".

Speaking on the movement of peace Mr. Seloma pointed out that the continued oppression of people in the colonised countries of the Southern African region can only militate against the spirit of regional cooperation and the achievement of a genuine peace.

According to Mr. Seloma, the pockets of colonial rule that still exist in countries like South Africa and Namibia point to the unfortunate fact that we cannot boast of a complete freedom.

Addressing a rally in support of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr. Seloma, spoke in support of the "mass turning point which is currently taking place in South Africa. May the Liberation Movement in South Africa be rest assured that the Botswana youth fully support them in their patriotic war."

CSO: 3400/1110



DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE--The governments of Djibouti and France today signed two agreements totaling 33 million Djibouti francs. Under the agreements, France will undertake the training of seven Djibouti nationals in harbour management services and ship piloting. The agreements also cover the training of civil servants and the setting up of an investment fund for the Ministry of Public Works, Urban Affairs, and Housing. The Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation signed for his government while the French ambassador to Djibouti signed the agreements on behalf of his government. [Text] [Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 5 Sep 85 LD]

CSO: 3400/1077

GAMBIA

UNABLE TO ABSORB FOREIGN AID, COUNTRY NEARS BANKRUPTCY

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 15 Jul 85 p 10

[Article by Carola Kaps: "The Lights Are Going Out on Africa's Smiling Coast."  
Gambia--a Further Example of Misguided Development Policy]

[Text] In Gambia, the "smiling coast of Africa," the lights are threatening to go out. For months now, the power supply company, hopelessly in debt, has been able to supply the capital of Banjul and surrounding communities with electricity only for hours at a time. There is no foreign currency to buy diesel oil for the power plant's generators. Without electricity, the water pumps are also immobilized. A lack of foreign currency is also drying up the pumps at gas stations, where the visitor experiences long lines of cars and heated tempers. There isn't even money to import rice, a favorite staple of Gambians and all other West Africans. Retailers sell this basic food only by the cupful to housewives who were used to having a 100-pound sack at home.

In this smallest African country, where a population of 700,000 lives along a 350 km long, narrow strip of land on both banks of the Gambia river, completely surrounded by Senegal, the generally distressed economic situation of the black continent has sharpened into a crisis of such gravity that the country can be saved from catastrophe only through emergency measures. Long-term development programs are not the order of the day in Gambia; threatening national bankruptcy and the inevitable return to a subsistence economy can be prevented only through rapid financial infusions.

Strong Drop in Real Income

Figures speak for themselves: Since Gambia's independence 20 years ago, per capita income shows a real drop of 20 percent, with a population growth rate of 3.4 percent. The country's foreign indebtedness amounts to \$320 million, i.e., 180 percent of the gross domestic product. Fifty percent of export income from peanuts, tourism, and re-export to neighboring countries must be used for debt servicing. According to the latest estimates, payment arrears at present amount to about 55 percent of the gross domestic product. Current account deficits and budget deficits (25 percent and 15 percent, respectively, of the gross domestic produce) surpass a tolerable level. If one adds to this that life expectancy in Gambia is only 36 years; that every second child dies before the age of five; that 90 percent of the population cannot read or write, and that malnutrition and chronic diseases are commonplace, then life in Gambia has deteriorated, not improved, for its population during the past two decades.

The threatening collapse did not appear on Gambia's horizon all of a sudden. For months, Gambia has been living from hand to mouth, so to say, filling the worst gaps with international help and the support of friendly nations. Nigeria, for instance, tacitly delivers oil at a preferential price which Gambia resells for a profit on the spot market. According to a U. S. diplomat, an international aid action seems to be forming only now because Gambia has the bad luck of being so unimportant politically, strategically and economically that the world, and especially international banks, will not hold their breath if Gambia should become insolvent and would have to declare national bankruptcy. Gambia also does not have a "patron" like its neighbor, Senegal, for whom France's open credit line evens the balance of payments at any time and guarantees foreign (trade) stability. Gambia's former colonial power, England, which is still in first place among donor countries, closely followed by Germany and the United States, shows little interest in sustaining Gambia.

However, it was not a lack of money that caused the Gambian crisis. If anything, too much money flowed into Gambia through international development aid. During the 10 years until 1982, Gambia, with \$88 per capita annually, received nearly 50 percent more than Senegal, and almost four times as much as other African states. During the worst drought years of 1980-1981, aid even rose to \$140 per capita and at that time was equivalent to almost 40 percent of the gross national product. Hardly any other country in Africa or Asia was equally pampered by international development aid. But all that money was no blessing for Gambia. Furthermore, lack of coordination between the international donors also contributed to unproductive and thoughtless use of the funds. Consulting fees, which normally should not be more than 10 percent of project costs, devour 60 percent of project costs in Gambia because of sluggish administration and a lack of skilled workers.

#### Poor but Healthy in 1975

Development experts admit today that after independence, the government and international donors had tried to push development of the small country in a hasty and shortsighted fashion. The accumulation of foreign debts and increasing payment arrears, which last year led also to the failure of the second standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund, demonstrate how Gambia's physical, economic and technical inability to absorb the flood of projects was ignored. Also, the unwillingness of donors to assume follow-up and local costs did double damage to Gambia which, before elaborating the first 5-year plan in 1975, had been poor but financially healthy: for one, Gambia lacked the funds for maintaining finished projects, and therefore they were soon falling into disrepair; for another, the donors, instead of taking care of maintenance of old projects, pushed ever more new infrastructural projects on Gambia, completely overstraining the country's tight financial situation.

In addition, nobody warned Gambia in time that the creation of public jobs and public credit expansion at the expense of private industry are not synonymous with productive, job-creating investments, but that the bureaucratic balloon only brings about overconsumption, structural deficits and stagnation. Between 1976 and 1980 alone, the number of Gambian civil servants doubled, while the ratio of public spending rose from 15 to 41 percent of the GNP.

### And Then There Was the Oil Shock

If one adds to all these mistakes the two-fold shock of oil price rises, which in itself would have been enough to shake to its foundations such a small national economy on a narrow base and without any resources worth mentioning, then Gambia's plight is not exactly surprising. What is noteworthy, however, is the fact that, according to World Bank statements, Gambia in many respects has pursued a correct economic policy, which makes the failure all the more painful: Gambia always maintained an open and liberal system of trade and capital traffic; unlike other African countries, it avoided costly prestige projects, and even promoted agricultural production through sound prices and a relatively efficient market organization.

Gambia is facing a difficult time of structural adjustment which might become dangerous for President Jawaras and his Progressive People's Party. In the capital of Banjul, where the urban elite consumes overmuch compared to the rest of the country, a potential pool of unemployed, dissatisfied and aggressive young people is growing up. The pro-Western government is not endangered by agitation and subversion from Libya, the Soviet Union and the East Bloc, to which Banjul attributed the bloody attempted coup d'etat of July 1981. The cause of disturbance is the mass of young people without a future whose only hope is to find livelihood and happiness in Europe or the United States. International development aid, which bears a fair share of the blame for the crisis, cannot spare Gambia the painful, thorny road toward economic stability and stimulating growth; at best, it can make it a little more bearable.

9917  
CSO: 3420/87

GHANA

# COMMENTARY ON SIXTH NALCO CONGRESS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Last week, PNDC District Secretaries, together with their key administrative staff and some members of the IMCs of district councils gathered in Accra for the Sixth Annual Congress of the National Association of Local Councils (NALCO).

As expected, the discussions at the congress, and the speeches by the very eminent persons who addressed the congress all centred upon the decentralisation policy, its advantages and its implications.

Predictably, one of the controversial areas of discussion centred on the current responsibility of the districts to pay 50% of their wages and salaries bill from revenue generated within the districts.

Whilst Mr Justice D.F. Annan in his opening address expressed the confidence of the PNDC that with initiative and efficient managerial skills the districts could cope with this responsibility, there were some querulous voices raised among the participants complaining that the burden is too heavy, that more help is needed from central government and similar moans and groans expressing defeatist attitudes.

The "Graphic" correspondents assigned to cover the NALCO congress had the opportunity for a few informal chats with some of the participants, and we wish to mention some encouraging facts which have come to our attention and which we think should be brought to the attention of the public in order to dispel the negative grumbling and to show what determination and efficiency can do.

For example, Techiman District, despite its large and important market which attracts traders from all over the country, used to be a problem area. Anyone familiar with the town can testify that apart from disorder and dirt, shady deals and diversion cases, the amenities offered by the town consisted of an erratic electricity supply so feeble that it was difficult to tell whether your bulb was on or not, and water was collected in drums from the same spot in the river where transport owners washed their lorries and tractors.

Between January and March this year, the revenue from market tolls averaged between ₦500,000.00 and ₦560,000.00 per month. In April, the District Administrative Officer revised the procedure for revenue collection, resulting in an 80% increase. In May, the energetic Lt Rexford Adu was appointed PNDC District Secretary for Techiman and in July the market revenue topped ₦1 million.

In August all the council revenue collectors were assigned to collect basic rates, artisan's fees, property rates and other forms of revenue, leaving the market collection to a task force of students on vacation from the universities, training colleges and sixth forms. The amounts collected so far indicate that the August market revenue will be well over ₦2 million, not to speak of revenue from other sources.

According to Lt Adu, paying 50% of council wages and salaries is no problem as it only accounts for one-quarter of present revenue. When the time comes for the district to take on the full 100% of its recurrent expenditure, it will take only half of its revenue, even assuming that the revenue has not in the meantime been further increased by more efficient collection. This will leave the other half available for the development projects.

Meanwhile, what is happening to all this revenue? Materials have been obtained and paid for to carry out a number of projects which will improve the environment of Techiman and outlying towns, including re-roofing of schools, construction of toilets, a slaughter house, culverts and bridges to enable a freer circulation of heavy traffic on market days.

A massive onslaught on refuse dumps will begin shortly, together with a six-month feeder road programme. Funds have been made available to the GWSC to pump clean water for the town and this is being sold to the people at a price lower than they were previously paying for untreated river water. This will provide some relief until the Tanoso Water Project, scheduled to be completed by the end of the year brings pipe borne water to the town.

Urged on by the new atmosphere of efficiency, the Electricity Corporation authorities have managed to improve the supply and citizens of Techiman can now actually read a book at night--something which was almost impossible until recently.

So other districts may complain--"But we haven't got a big prosperous market." But they must look around and make the most of what they have, and develop what they have not.

There are other districts' success stories. The "Graphic" would like to emphasise the positive cases, in the hope that these will encourage and inspire the rest to get down to practical action.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

RADIO LAUDS ZIMBABWEAN MILITARY AID TO MOZAMBIQUE

AB092122 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Sep 85

[David Anaglatey commentary]

[Text] The good news from southern Africa is that a combined force of Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops have captured the headquarters of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, at the foothills of the Gorongosa mountain in Sofala Province and, according to the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY, the combined forces have proceeded to launch a new offensive against these rebels elsewhere in the province.

These developments follow reports of the involvement of Zimbabwean troops in the campaign to check the activities of the rebels which are financed and supported in large measure by apartheid South Africa as part of its policy of creating puppet or pliable constellation of states on its borders. Support for the rebels also comes from the former Portuguese settler community in Mozambique. Indeed, though black Mozambican traitors have been found to pull the trigger against their own people, rebel commanders are known to have come exclusively from among the ranks of the Portuguese secret service, PIBE.

Initially, the Zimbabwean troops moved in to protect rail and pipelines by which it received its vital fuel supplies from the port of Beira in Mozambique, but the recent reports about its operation show that it has shed its purely defensive role and has gone into the offensive. This development should be encouraged in Africa, as it shows what part independent African countries should play in the confrontation with South Africa. It is not enough for African countries to pass mere resolutions at various international fora condemning the atrocities being committed against the Frontline States by the agents of South Africa.

Africa is still far from setting up the African Defense Force which could have moved in to help the embattled armies of Mozambique, Botswana, and Angola. There are many African countries which are in

arrears with their contribution to the OAU Liberation Fund, from which arms and other supplies are bought for the liberation movements. It is this apparent abandonment of the Frontline States to their fate which justifies their unfortunate decisions to sign nonaggression pacts with the Devil himself, such as the Nkomati Accord, and Angola's seeming readiness to agree to the departure of the Cuban troops.

But Zimbabwe's quiet, unheard involvement on the side of the Frelimo government in Maputo is to be expected, in the light of the consistent revolutionary line taken by the ZANU-PF government of Prime Minister Mugabe since independence 5 years ago. It is recalled that after the Frelimo victory in 1975, ZANU moved its fighting base from Tanzania to Mozambique, from where it carried on the war that finally led to the defeat of Ian Smith. Mr Mugabe may have decided against allowing the ANC of South Africa to use Zimbabwe as a base in its fight for freedom, but in committing its troops to the defense of Mozambique's independence, Zimbabwe is not only helping to protect its own vital interest, nor is it just a matter of repaying its debt of gratitude to Mozambique. It goes further than that. Zimbabwe has, by this sacrifice, shown its support for the ANC, since victory for Mozambique against the MNR strengthens the South African freedom struggle.

CSO: 3400/1096



GHANA

SUPPORT FOR SWAPO REAFFIRMED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Text]

GHANA has reaffirmed her total and unflinching support for the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and all the gallant warriors and people of Namibia who are fighting to liberate themselves from the shackles of imperialism and colonialism.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to commemorate Namibia Day which falls today, noted that the racist South African regime's continued refusal to grant independence to Namibia constitutes a blatant defiance of the International Court of Justice's ruling of 1971 declaring South Africa's occupation and administration of that territory illegal.

It said in spite of repeated attempts by the UN, the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and individual governmental and non-governmental organisations to put pressure on the racist regime to relinquish its hold on Namibia, South Africa has consolidated its position there.

The statement pointed out that it has now become quite evident that only a concerted international

action in the form of total economic sanctions will compel the racist colonialist regime of South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia and restore the administration of that country to the United Nations Council for Namibia which has been designated as the legal Administering Authority since 1967.

It reiterated that the UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) remains the only acceptable basis for a peaceful transition to independence in Namibia and that unless it is implemented to the letter, the war of liberation in that territory will continue.

In another development the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) students in Ghana in collaboration with the Trades Union Congress (TUC), Ghana at the week held a solidarity evening at the International Students' Hostel in Accra to commemorate Namibia Day, which falls today, reports Kodjo Atsu.

It marked the 19th year of resistance by the struggling people of Namibia when in 1966 they took

arms against the alien rule of the notorious apartheid regime of South Africa to fight for their independence.

In an address read by a SWAPO student in Ghana, Mr Nkrumah Mushelenga, the students warned that unless the Botha regime acts decisively to secure its withdrawal from Namibia, and implements UN Resolution 435 which spells out independence for Namibia, the people would have no alternative but to intensify the struggle until victory is won.

Mr Nushelenga however declared, "we do not love bloodshed but when dealing with a fascist and arrogant regime like that of South Africa which believes in violence and bloodshed, we have to be prepared to meet it on its own terms". He further declared "we are confident of the fact that Namibia would be free either through the bullet or the ballot".

Solidarity messages were read from the TUC, New Democratic Movement, June Four Movement, and the All-African Students Union (AASU).

GHANA

# COMMENTARY NOTES NEED TO SAVE FOUNDERING SSC

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] One state corporation whose ineffective operations have persistently necessitated that it falls on the central government for money to pay its workers and meet other commitments is the State Shipping Corporation (SSC), formerly Black Star Line (BSL). All efforts by government to straighten up the affairs of this only national shipping corporation have apparently seen little success as the bottlenecks which render its operations ineffective continue to show their ugly heads. The major bottleneck, in our view, is indiscipline among its staff.

On our front page today is a report about how an SSC vessel "MV Klotey Lagoon" was ordered to call back empty at the Tema Harbour from Amsterdam even though it was supposed to load cargo on its return voyage. The obvious thing is that the SSC has incurred losses and this further worsens its unhealthy financial position.

Whatever grievances the crew members had, they had no right to take over the vessel and refuse to lift the cargo hatches to allow the discharge of cocoa products until their entitlements were paid. This uncompromising stand which the crew members took, we are informed, led to a loss of confidence in the SSC by owners of cargo who felt reluctant to patronise the vessel.

This ugly situation held the vessel up at a cost of 4,000 dollars a day in port charges.

We cannot understand why the crew members who are all Ghanaians decided on this line of action when they know it was going to cost the SSC money, the very thing they were asking for. If workers need money from their employers and they embark on industrial actions that bring losses to their employers, how can those monies be paid?

We are also informed that the crew members are yet to have any regrets as they are still holding the vessel to ransom, as it were, at the Tema Port, thereby incurring more losses for the corporation.

We are not in any way supporting a delay in paying workers for work done but we should realise that we are in a situation which calls for some sacrifice and accommodation from everybody so that we can get things going in the interest of both the employer and the employee.

We appeal to the authorities concerned to intervene and resolve this impasse so that the SSC incurs no further losses. The SSC must be saved from drowning.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

# SSC FINANCIAL, LABOR PROBLEMS REPORTED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Rose Hayford and Ian Brown Lartey]

[Text] A State Shipping Corporation (SSC) vessel, M.V. Klotey Lagoon, last Monday called at the Tema Harbour virtually empty because of the demand of the crew for payment of part of their wages for periods ranging between seven months and three years.

The corporation has therefore incurred losses since the vessel was supposed to have loaded cargo from Amsterdam to Tema. The "Graphic" learnt that the vessel was recalled on the orders of the Managing Director.

In an interview, the crew explained that they were to be paid off immediately the vessel arrived at the port but a meeting with the National Union of Seamen (NUS) reversed the situation.

The crew have therefore resolved that they would only sign off if they were paid their accrued wages and the misunderstanding duly settled.

They argued that if ashore workers could be paid regularly in addition to allowances, there was no reason why they who work to earn money for the SSC should be neglected.

The crew noted with concern the losses and viewed the action of the Managing Director as purely personal.

According to the crew, when the CDR and the local union intervened, the Managing Director attributed his action to a technical fault on the vessel but this has been denied by the captain of the vessel.

Captain Walker-Arthur in an interview noted that though the vessel is due for docking it does not need any emergency repairs.

Both officers and crew on the vessel have expressed dissatisfaction with the decision to recall an empty vessel.

When Mr Seth Kugblenu, acting Managing Director was contacted, he said that it is illegal for crew members to take over a vessel if even they have a case against the owners of the vessel, reports George Adomolga.

He said such action would lead the State Shipping Corporation into serious financial difficulties because operations of the vessel would be at a standstill.

Mr Kugblenu who was answering questions from the "Graphic" as to why the corporation recalled one of its vessels, "M.V. Klotey Lagoon" without any cargo; he explained that the crew of the vessel went on strike and refused to lift the cargo hatches to allow the discharge of cocoa products unless their entitlements were paid. After their demands were partially met, the crew allowed the off loading of the cargo but because of their strike action, owners of cargo felt reluctant to patronise the use of the vessel.

Mr Kugblenu said after consultation with management it was agreed that it was not going to profit the corporation if the vessel was kept waiting for about a month without any cargo. He said it cost the corporation 4,000 dollars each day as port charges for vessels docked at overseas ports.

Mr Kugblenu explained that crew wages accumulate because payment is made in dollars and this is always made sometime after the cargo has been discharged.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

# PEACE COUNCIL ORGANIZES SOLIDARITY RALLY

AB111911 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council today organized a solidarity rally at the Independence Square in Accra in support of the just struggle of the people of southern Africa for their independence. The rally was preceded by a route march through some of the principal streets of Accra.

In a speech read for him, a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Ebo Tawiah, observed that it is impossible to establish lasting peace in the world without all peoples gaining their freedom. He said the existence of apartheid in South Africa is not only a threat to peace in Africa, but also to the whole world. The PNDC member said the racist regime has nuclear capability and has established itself as a regional superpower carrying acts of aggression against Angola, Mozambique, and other Frontline States.

Ebo Tawiah called on members of the Armed Forces to increase their vigilance to protect the national democratic revolution to enable the government to carry out its economic recovery program.

A SWAPO representative, Mr Langa, who also spoke at the rally, said SWAPO will leave no stone unturned until victory is achieved in Namibia. He called for the unconditional release of all nationalists in various prisons in southern Africa. On his part, a representative of the Azania Students Union said force is the only language the racist regime understands; he said the people of Azania will continue with the struggle.

A leader of the Southern African Students Association in Ghana, Nkrumah Musholenga, called for economic mandatory sanctions against the white minority in Pretoria and the disbandment of the Interim Government in Namibia, which has been illegally installed since June of this year.

CSO: 3400/1096

GHANA

# CDR NEWSPAPER TO BEGIN PUBLICATION

AB110027 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] A CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] newspaper, the CDR EAGLE, has been launched. The paper will strive to project nothing but the truth, and guard against any unjustified attacks on the gains made by the current transformation process. The EAGLE, which will be out fortnightly, is open to contributions from all CDR's, from people who stand for truth and the nation's advancement.

In an address, a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Mr Ebow Tawiah, said a newspaper is useless if the people for whom it is meant cannot read and write. The CDR's, he said, therefore have the task to work towards the promotion of literacy among the people. Adult education and mass literacy campaigns should form a very important part of the CDR program, to make it possible for Ghanaians to maximize the benefits of the ongoing process. The EAGLE, Mr Tawiah said, should reflect the aspirations of workers, farmers, and fishermen in Ghana, and should not be allowed to degenerate in time into a middle class newspaper.

The PNDC member noted that there is a high rate of illiteracy among workers and farmers, and therefore suggested that the paper should be published in clear, simple language.

In a speech read for her, the acting political counselor of CDR's, Mrs Doris Ocansey, said cadres should use the newspaper as a platform for discussions. The acting director of the Castle Information Bureau, Mrs Valery Sackey, who was chairman for occasion, said the newspaper is expected to reach members in the remote parts of the country with news which would stimulate them to constructive action. She said the paper should act as a line of communication among various CDR's, to give them a greater sense of solidarity.

CSO: 3400/1096

GHANA

ADVANCED WEATHER WARNING SYSTEM ESTABLISHED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Iddrisu Seini and George Atubiga]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture has set up an early warning system in the country to help farmers to know, at least two weeks in advance, the weather position with regards to cropping.

Experts from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) are already in the country to train Ghanaian personnel to man the system.

Mr Ibrahim Adam, Under Secretary for Agriculture in charge of crops, who disclosed this at the fourth annual conference and workshop of the Agricultural Science Teachers Association of Ghana (ASTAG) currently going on at Bolgatanga, said the Meteorological Services Department cannot feed farmers with accurate data on the weather because of its obsolete machines.

Mr Adam also revealed that the ministry has installed Motorola systems in all the regions to help facilitate communications and co-ordination among the regions.

He said the ministry would soon come out with new prices for maize and rice to motivate farmers to increase production.

On the national agricultural policy, Mr Adam explained that an extensive agricultural survey has identified both low and high potential areas in the country.

As a result, agriculture inputs will now be distributed according to the low and high potential areas.

Professor C. Okonjo, Director of the Regional Institute of Population Studies, Legon, who spoke on "Mobilising Human Resources for National Development" identified Ghana's problem as demography, drought and desertification, dependency and disequilibrium. Others are destabilisation, disease, debts, direction and doubts.



Professor Okonjo explained that Ghana's population was increasing rapidly and that by the year 2000 the population would have reached 20 million.

This, he pointed out, would put pressure on facilities like housing, health, water and food.

On drought, Professor Okonjo made it clear that the weather is dependent on the movement of inter-tropical convergent zones which dictate the amount of rainfall in a season.

CSO: 3400/1082

1 October 1985

GHANA

AFKO MANAGEMENT MAKES PEACE MOVES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Aug 85 p 8

[Article by Rose Hayford]

[Text] The management of AFKO Fisheries Company has assured the government that all Korean crew on its vessels have been made to sign a 'behaviour contract' which seeks to resolve good human relations with its Ghanaian counterparts to prevent all forms of criminal incidents in future.

As part of the contract any form of fighting and threats is prohibited and offenders would be handed over to the law enforcement agencies after which they would be dismissed outright.

These were announced at a meeting between the management of the company and a team of government representatives at Tema yesterday.

The team was made up of the acting Political Counsellor of CDRs, Miss Doris Ocansey, Mr Dan Abodakpi, Special Assistant to the Political Counsellor and Dr J.D. Oppong of the CDR Secretariat in-charge of the Western and Central Regions.

Others were the Tema District Secretary, Mr Emmanuel Adjei-Annang, the under Secretary for Youth and Sports, Mr Sam Nelson and the Tema District Labour Officer, Mr G.G. Abrokwa.

They made a formal intervention in the incident in which a Ghanaian sailor was stabbed by his Korean counterpart on the fishing vessel AFKO 306. The team also found out what the management had so far done and what it intends to do.

Addressing the meeting, Mr Abodakpi expressed the government's concern about the incident and said the CDR National Secretariat has in recent weeks received reports about the inhuman treatment meted out to Ghanaians working with some expatriates.

He observed that such treatment does not promote cordial relations that the government seeks to build.

Mr Abodakpi specifically cited AFKO as an example where Koreans brought in to work misbehave towards Ghanaians both in and outside the country.

He emphasised that there is the need that crew brought into the country has decent backgrounds and does not create undue political problems for the nation.

Mr Abodakpi therefore urged the management to ensure that the vessel on which the incident occurred is not rushed to sea to enable investigations to be completed in the shortest possible time.

Meanwhile, the victim, Mr Francis Mensah, is still in hospital with doctors trying feverishly to make him survive. It was reliably learnt that other complications had set in as the stab affected his diaphragm and kidney. The delegation later visited the victim at the hospital.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

DEVELOPMENT OF SHEANUT INDUSTRY REPORTED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Fuseini Sugri]

[Text] There are indications that the people in the Northern Region, having realized the export potentials in the sheanut industry, are actively working conscientiously to make the crop one of the major foreign exchange earners for the country.

The enthusiasm generated in this industry by the people has led to the highest record in the production of the crop 16,000 tons valued at C453,200,000.00.

This figure exceeds the grand total of 9,000 tons produced by the five producer regions of Volta, Brong Ahato, Upper East and West and the Northern Region in 1974.

It is significant to note that the commercial value of the crop which has led to the springing up of its controlled cultivation has broken the long held tradition by some people, especially the Dagombas.

Tradition had it that any indigenous person who planted a tree would die as soon as that tree grew higher than the planter. For this reason it is common to find people in the Dagbon areas engaging the service of people from other tribes to plant trees for them for a token fee when the need arose.

Land

Now that these farmers in the region are fully aware of the commercial viability of the crop like their counterparts in the cocoa industry in the South, large tracks of land are being cultivated.

Free lease of land from traditional landowners and land held in trust for clans and families are now being put under cultivation. Those who cannot afford to acquire new lands are using their existing plots for the same purpose. The crop thrives in a well drained rich loose sandy soil with a good tropical rainfall pattern.

The land thus acquired is usually cleared of bush by the services of a tractor or manually with the traditional hoe with the farmers working in groups. This is normally done between January and April when the region is experiencing dry season.

The second stage of the land preparation begins with the coming of the early rains between June and July. The land is ploughed and harrowed to loosen the soil. The stumps are then gathered and burnt while the grass is ploughed in to serve as source of fertilizer.

While the land is being prepared, the seedlings are nursed. The seeds are produced locally from wild plants while the forestry department provide some seedlings. The research division of CMB has established an experimental station at Bole in the Gonja traditional area for the same purpose. Added to this are seedlings picked from wild trees. The nursing of the seedlings last for a period of about three to four months by which time the seedlings are ready for transplanting.

Transplanting of the seedlings are done to catch the early rains. The plant takes between five to ten years to bear fruits from planting to maturity. An average height of the trees stands between 80-100 feet tall with long broad leaves that also provide shade. The bark of the tree is characterized by broad and long scales resembling the back of a crocodile.

The crop can be intercropped with cereals and leguminous crops like maize, millet, guinea corn and groundnut.

The region geographically lies within the natural sheanut zone which stretches from Yendi in the eastern Dagomba through Bimbila in the Nanumba traditional area jutting out from Western Dagomba and finally entering the Gonja Traditional area at Bole.

The tree begins to bear round greenish fruits the size of table tennis balls. The fleshy part which becomes sweet when ripe are picked by women in groups who after removing the flesh, boil the nuts. The nuts are then cracked to get the endosperm from which the shea butter oil is extracted. The cracked nuts are then left to dry in the sun for a period of between two to three weeks depending on the size of nuts and the prevailing weather condition. After this period the sheanuts are then loaded into sacks ready for marketing.

#### Oil

Perhaps apart from the sale of nuts the most useful part of the industry is the provision of cottage industry for the women folk. The women engaged in the extraction of sheabutter oil from the nuts, crush the nuts into grits by the use of local mallets or stones while others pound them into mortar.

The grits are then toasted over fire in large pots till dark brown. This is done to get maximum extraction of shea butter.

During the toasting care is taken not to burn the nuts as this will reduce the oil content. Toasted grits are then sent to be milled at the grinding mill into dark greasy paste that look like groundnut paste.

Having got the paste the women then organize themselves into groups under the shades of trees or in their compounds where the process of extraction commences.

Sizeable quantities are put into calabashes or bigger pans and are vigorously stirred continuously. The process of stirring is continued while hot water is added intermittently until a white paste crude oil is obtained. This crude oil is conspicuously suspended above the by-product which is then collected. The oil is then heated for several hours to get it refined. Having thus obtained this oil, the oil is poured into sizeable containers chosen by the women and are left to cool and cake. They are then ready for use.

Shea butter oil is used commercially for the production of cosmetics and medicines.

For the important role sheanuts play on the international market, CMB, the sole exporter of the nuts, is exploring possible avenues to boost the industry. For this reason the research station and experimental farms at Bole are experimenting for qualitative and quantitative increase of the nuts. Added to this, depots are to be established very close to producing areas.

The forest department has put up a sheanut plantation at Savelugu, a town 24 kilometres from Tamale on the Tamel-Bolgantanga road.

This is to augment the individual farmers efforts in the production of sheanuts on plantation basis.

When these plantations finally gain grounds in the region, the method of wild picking of sheanut would have been a thing of history.

It is hoped that in contributing to the development of the region, agricultural extension officers of the Ministry of Agriculture would marshall all efforts to give the budding farmers the required technical advice in proper land preparation and agricultural practices for better yields and also to prevent diseases that might thwart the efforts of the farmers.

The CMB and Nyankpala crop research station in Tamale will have to pool their resources to the benefit of these farmers.

In this direction, the CDRs and the regional mobilization committee could also put in motion plans to absorb idle labour into the industry. This surely will stop the exodus of youth to the urban cities for non-existing white collar jobs.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

SEFWI-WIAWSO PEOPLE FINANCE PROJECTS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Veronica Bagos]

[Text] The people of Sefwi-Wiawso, Bekwai and Anhwiaso, and surrounding areas in the Western Region are raising C5 million yearly through a special levy of C20 on every kilogram of cash crop sold in the areas to finance development projects.

The projects include the building of estate houses at Wiawso and Bibiani, rehabilitation of school buildings and roads.

Mr P.K.K. Kwarteng, Sefwi District Secretary, announced this at the opening session of the two-day Sefwiman Congress at Sefwi-Wiawso at the week-end.

He said 13 feeder roads in the area had already been rehabilitated by the people through communal labour.

Mr Kwarteng said the government had started negotiations with the governments of Japan, Federal Republic of Germany as well as the African Development to finance the construction of some major trunk roads in the area to facilitate easy transportation and mobility.

Opening the congress, Mr Ato Ahwoi, Secretary for the National Revenue Secretariat, observed that the Sefwi area had lagged behind in all aspects of life because of petty squabbles, apathy, litigation, rumour mongering and all other negative and destructive tendencies.

The Secretary said although the government budgeted for an expenditure of C48 billion for this financial year, the total revenue to be collected would amount to only C39 billion.

Mr Ahwoi, therefore, urged Ghanaians to take the development of their areas up themselves.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

## KIFCOM CULTIVATES NEW MAIZE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Kwaku Nehemia]

[Text]

THE Kumawu Industrial Farm Complex (KIFCOM), a joint venture of the Social Security Bank (SSB) and Kumawu Traditional Council, is cultivating 19 hectares of a new variety of seed maize bred by the Crop Research Institute in the minor farming season this year.

In addition the Complex, which has been established under the Ghana-Yugoslav Protocol Agreement, is establishing a factory estimated to cost over one million cedis to process meat, food and oil for export and for the local market.

Mr J. K. Rockson, Production Manager of the Complex, said this when the Ashanti Regional Secretary, Mr W. H. Yeboah, visited the farm on Thursday.

Mr Rockson who is also the project engineer of the Complex, said future cultivation of new varieties of seed maize would depend on how well they will grow in the soil of the Afram Plains.

He said that the Complex which has the largest land of 10,000 hectares to be cultivated in Africa, expects to harvest 1,000 metric tons of maize this year.

He was of the hope that if the Complex is given every assistance needed, it will help Ghana in her quest to achieve maize sufficiency.

On the factory, Mr Rockson stated that almost everything is ready and the project is expected to take off by the end of this year.

Mr A. E. Adjei, General Manager of the farm, described the Ghana-Yugoslavia co-operation as an excellent manifestation of South-South co-operation and therefore urged other countries to emulate such example.

Mr Yeboah advised the workers to work hard to make the project a success.

He further advised the workers to form CDRs immediately since it is a necessary organ that seeks not only the welfare of workers but the entire Ghanaians.

CSO: 3400/1082



GHANA

## DRUMS TO REPLACE BELLS IN SCHOOLS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Richardson A. Baidoo]

[Text]

**THE** Ghana Education Service (GES) is to introduce the use of drums in place of bells in all first cycle educational institutions in the country as from next January.

The use of drums to summon children is a step towards the implementation of the curriculum enrichment programme launched by the GES recently.

Mr J. B. Yegbe, Greater Accra Regional Director of Education, said the use of drums which serves as an efficient means of communication among others, would also help to make children learn and appreciate the cultural values of the country.

He was speaking at the end of a two-day arts festival organised by the GES for elementary schools in the Dangme, sub-district at Dodowa on Thursday.

Mr Yegbe said the programme for the region

would be launched at Dodowa on November 5 this year and therefore appealed to traditional rulers, the churches, CDRs, town development committees and Parent Teacher Associations to assist in the procurement of drums for schools in their areas.

Mr Yegbe noted that since much of the country's cultural values are embodied in songs, drumming and dancing, it was necessary that more attention was paid to its promotion and development.

He urged teachers and musicians to compose more patriotic songs, produce literature in Ghanaian languages and also encourage children to produce their own drama and poetry and further appealed to the government and well-meaning Ghanaians to support cultural programmes being introduced in schools.

He commended the children for their creativity and asked them to learn more about their tradition and culture in order to become useful and patriotic citizens, saying, "unless you understand your culture, you cannot be patriotic".

The Assistant Director of Education in charge of the district, Mr E. K. Quartey noted with satisfaction that out of the 24 awards which Ghana had during the 25th World Children's Art Competition in Korea recently, ten went to children from the district.

Mr Quartey said schools in the district are being encouraged to engage in food production to generate funds for the purchase of materials but mentioned the acquisition of land as its main problem and therefore appealed to the chiefs in the area to release lands for the project.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

## BRONG-AHAFO CHIEFS URGED TO SPEED DEVELOPMENT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 85 p 8

[Article by C.S. Buabeng]

[Text]

**CHIEFS in Brong-Ahafo must unite and co-operate to quicken the pace of development in the region, Colonel Alex Antwi (rtd), Regional Secretary observed in Sunyani on Thursday.**

He told the Regional House of Chiefs: "Unless we are united and present a consensus on all burning issues to the outside world, we will not be taken seriously or given the due respect and attention that are our natural rights. We should strive at all times to speak with one voice and take a concerted stand on all problems facing the region".

Col. Antwi noted that as the embodiment of the country's cultural heritage, the chiefs should live above reproach to enable them to mobilise the people for communal projects.

The Regional Secretary expressed concern that the region's acclaimed communal spirit is gradually deserting the people because of disunity caused by chieftaincy disputes, apathy and sometimes downright disloyalty to the region.

He appealed to the traditional rulers to dispel all feelings of self-pity and emulate the heroic examples of their forebears and

get on with the task of building the region into a prosperous one.

Col. Antwi advised all those who are petitioning for a change in the siting of district councils headquarters in their communities that they need not petition again but wait for the decision of the Local Government Ministry because every decision will be taken in good faith.

He assured the chiefs that he will co-operate fully with them in the search for peace, progress and above all unity in the region.

Earlier in a welcome address, Nana Effa Guakro IV, Omanhene of Nkoranza Traditional Area, president of the house, had expressed concern about the bad road network in the region and other developmental problems. He, however, commended the PNDC for starting work on the Bechem-Sunyani road and expressed the hope that attention will be given to other bad roads in the region.

He said it was the view of the house that the committee probing the Ashanti-Brong-Ahafo chieftaincy dispute would come out with lasting solutions which would not affect the integrity and unity of the region.

GHANA

# NEW LOCAL ADMINISTRATION LAW IMMINENT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Text]

**A NEW law which will provide the legal framework for the new Local Government Administration is to be passed soon, Mr F. A. Jantuah, Secretary for Local Government said in Accra at the weekend.**

The government, he said was at the moment experimenting the new concept with Interim Management Committees (IMCs) of existing Regional and District Councils with a view to purging any inherent defects, so that the law that would emerge could operate smoothly to achieve the desired results.

Addressing the closing session of the sixth annual conference of the National Association of Local Councils (NALCO) at the University of Ghana, Mr Jantuah noted that existing councils which are considered too large, would be split into manageable sizes.

According to Mr Jantuah, in the three-tier Local Government system which is being introduced, Town/Village/Area Councils would be at the lowest level, with district councils supervising and co-ordinating their activities.

Regional Councils, he said would in turn supervise the work of the district councils.

Mr Jantuah noted that the financial problems of most district councils had been compounded by their inability to levy "sufficient rates" to finance essential services.

He suggested that an annual basic rate equal to the wage of the lowest government worker for a day and a half, could not be considered over-burdensome, noting that users of the council's services should be made to pay at least the full cost of such services.

Other areas where district councils have failed, he said, were in the compilation of up-to-date nominal rolls of rate payers, registers for various fees, rents and charges from which they derive revenue.

The result, Mr Jantuah noted, was that councils found it difficult to keep track of tax evaders and thereby lost huge sums of revenue.

On the recent announcement of government's intention to create additional district councils Mr Jantuah said the modalities were still being worked out.

Government, he said, had decided to put into practice with the existing 65 city and district councils, the new ideas from which the decentralisation policy emerged, to monitor and appraise how they would work and rectify any defect before creating additional district councils.

Mr Jantuah urged participants to take keen interest in the financial administration of their councils by scrutinising and debating their audit reports and taking corrective action where necessary.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

# GOVERNMENT'S SITING OF SILOS COMMENDED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Aug 85 p 4

[Text]

**THE sixteenth annual Animal Science Symposium has ended at Legon with participants commending the government on its decision to install silos in grain-producing areas throughout the country.**

In a resolution participants also praised the government for developing and sustaining the livestock industry through the provision of more inputs and veterinary medicine.

The five-day symposium was attended by local and foreign livestock farmers, veterinary officers, animal science researchers and drug manufacturers.

The resolution noted that the rehabilitation of hatcheries has significantly contributed to an increase in the supply of day-old chicks.

The resolution also asked that the Veterinary Department which has for a long time been assisting livestock farmers be included in the current animal inspection exercise.

It noted with concern the poor state of grandparent pigs on government farms and suggested that owners of private farms be encouraged to bring in the parent stock for breeding and distribution.

The association elected Mr Dan Owusu-Afari, managing director of Hildan Poultry Feedmills and Afariwaa Farms as its President, with Dr Adu Kesse of the University of Science and Technology (UST), Kumasi, Vice-president.

Dr O. S. Olympio of UST was elected Secretary, Dr Francis Buachie of Reiss and Company, Assistant Secretary, Mr E.H.T. Yankah of Top Farms, Cape Coast, Treasurer.

Miss Anna-Blay Mensah of Cape Coast and Dr S. A. Osei of the UST were elected ex-officio members.

Speaking to the Ghana News Agency (GNA) later, Mr Afari said the immediate concern of his executive would be to intensify research in the development of vegetable protein as feed for livestock.

Mr Afari who is also secretary to the Ghana Feedmillers Association noted that importing feed concentrates with the country's scarce foreign exchange was not a satisfactory condition and pledged to do his best in helping researchers to find local substitutes. —GNA

GHANA

## FARMERS URGED TO PRACTICE MIXED-CROPPING

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC inEnglish 26 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Stephen Kofi]

[Text]

**FARMERS** have been advised to practise mixed cropping instead of devoting all their land to the cultivation of one crop.

This will ensure that their efforts will not be in vain should there be a crop failure while at the same time, they will be making maximum use of the land.

Mr Victor Atsu-Ahedor, Volta Regional Under Secretary for Agriculture, gave the advice at a brief meeting with farmers at Ve-Koloenu in the Hohoe district during a tour of some farming projects in the area.

Reacting to complaints by the farmers about lack of market for their farm produce, Mr Atsu-Ahedor assured them that the government is taking every step to buy and store all the surplus maize in the system.

He advised them to go into large scale gari processing as a means of preserving the abundant cassava now on the market.

The farmers also complained about the high interest rates charged by the

banks on loans granted them and said this has placed a heavy financial burden on them, especially at this time when food is abundant and cheap on the market.

They complained further that even though the loans are given to them between April and June, the banks calculate the interest to cover January to December.

The farmers therefore appealed to the government to ensure that the banks streamline their lending procedures to suit local farming conditions.

The Under Secretary said he was generally impressed by the performance of farmers in the district and expressed the hope that with more effort and commitment, Ghana will soon become self-sufficient in food production.

Among some of the farms he visited were a 40-acre maize farm belonging to the Grains Development Board and a 23-acre maize farm belonging to the Evangelical Presbyterian Church, both at Ve-Koloenu.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

U.S. CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT POLICY HIT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Yaw Ohene Boafo: "Destructive Engagement"]

[Text]

**BEFORE** the Reagan Administration took office in the United States, the previous administration, though supporting South Africa, appeared to be critical of the human rights policies of the racist regime.

The Reagan administration, on the contrary, has totally abandoned even that token criticism of apartheid. In effect, it has been a bulwark of support for the almost totally internationally isolated government of South Africa.

Of course, the US has not been alone in this. The US has been backed by its NATO allies, in particular the conservative governments of Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl in Britain and West Germany respectively.

The recent events inside South Africa itself have to some extent changed the operation of some countries in the Western alliance as far as their southern African policies are concerned. But it can be said that, in the main the Western alliance has gone along with American policy of "constructive engagement".

On the surface of it, "constructive engagement" was sold by publicists of the Reagan administration as an alternative to isolation and that it

would encourage the clique in Pretoria to talk to its neighbours in southern Africa and the black majority in the apartheid regime.

According to the supporters of "constructive engagement" it has the advantage of encouraging contacts between hostile entities and thereby bring to an end, the violence and the confrontation in the region.

"But in reality, "constructive engagement" has been shown for what it is: a smoke screen behind which Reagan and his supporters have hidden and continue to hide their true relationship with the criminal clique in Pretoria. US government policy has only helped to perpetuate apartheid's inhuman grip over the black majority and thereby protects US and Western interests, including investments and capital in South Africa.

Today, "constructive engagement" is almost in ruins as far as initiating reforms is concerned. The racists have made both political and social life more difficult for non-whites and opponents of apartheid in South Africa.

For the past few weeks, the world has witnessed brutalities on an unprecedented scale as the apartheid machine has sought to crush black resistance with

technological and military might. Every black township has suffered death and destruction from many bullets from apartheid's war guns and every morning has brought in its wake more mourning. This is the situation that has been spawned by US policy in South Africa. Is it any wonder therefore that many have labelled the Reagan policy as "destructive engagement".

Emboldened by such support the racist government continues to pursue its policy of regional hegemonism, in spite of the condemnation by the OAU, the Non-aligned Movement and the United Nations. The South Africans in spite of the non-aggression agreements signed with their neighbours, continue to destabilize countries such as Mozambique and Angola and make military incursions into Botswana, Zimbabwe among others. This South African behaviour, considered in the larger geo-political context, shows that it is acting as a gendarme for American interests in the region.

As everyone knows a state of emergency has been imposed in several parts of South Africa. The South African police has been unable to contain the situation and therefore police functions have been handed over to the mili-

tary which is headed by the most extremist racist faction in South Africa. The South African forces have marshalled more than 200,000 soldiers against the black population and even the right wing press has had to admit that the situation in the country looks like a terrible war.

It appears that under pressure from the most extreme right wingers in his own party, South African President Botha has instituted what amounts to a prologue to the establishment of a rigid dictatorship that will not tolerate opposition even among whites.

Therefore, as has been seen, "constructive engagement" has not led to the release of a single political prisoner in South Africa; it has not led to any major reforms; and it has not stopped South Africa from invading the territories of its neighbours. What the Third World countries and Non-aligned countries should do is to condemn the so-called policy of "constructive engagement" while calling for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners in South Africa, independence for Namibia, and support for the struggles of the people of South Africa and Namibia under the respective leadership of the ANC and SWAPO.

GHANA

# NR CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL INAUGURATED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Aug 85 p 8

[Article by Anthony Tawiah]

[Text]

**THE Northern Regional Consultative Council has been inaugurated with a call on members to offer practical proposals to assist in the search for solutions to the economic problems that confront the nation.**

A PNDC member, Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu made the call in Tamale when he inaugurated the council which is headed by Mr J. A. Braimah with Alhaji Gbadamoshie, Northern Regional Director of Education as his vice. It has a membership of 44.

The PNDC member noted that with time, the nation would render practical expression to the ideals that motivated the December 31 national democratic revolution to involve the various sections of the community in the decision-making process and to broaden the pace of the consultative process.

He emphasised that the creation of the consultative council was another proof of the government's determination to encourage mass participation in

the democratic process in the interest of social justice and the right of all people to live in freedom and dignity.

Alhaji Iddrisu stated that it is the aim of the PNDC that Ghana would move away from deficiencies of the past and forge a system of government which would not alienate the people whose interests it is supposed to serve.

He therefore cautioned members not to compromise with forces of reaction and exploitation by resisting the temptation of using their membership to promote their personal or sectional interest.

The PNDC member reminded them to work in close relationship with the Regional Administration and other organs of the revolution, since they are all working towards a common goal.

Addressing the meeting, Mr Braimah assured the government of the members' dedication and selflessness to tackle the challenge entrusted to them.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

## DCA TO GIVE KOTOKA AIRPORT FACE-LIFT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Adwoa Van-Ess]

[Text]

**THE Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) is to embark on a number of projects at the Kotoka International Airport (KIA) to raise it to accepted international standards and to ensure the safety and comfort of travellers, Wing Commander Daniel T. Osabu-Kle, Director of DCA, has announced.**

He said the projects include the introduction of an airport transport system to facilitate the movement of passengers at the airport.

Wing Commander Osabu-Kle said the old Lisbon Hotel will also be renovated to provide hotel facilities to travellers and stranded passengers.

A new cargo terminal, he said, will also be constructed to ease the congestion at the existing one and minimise the high incidence of pilfering there as

well as the resurfacing of the runway.

The present cargo area will also be reconstructed into another arrival hall to support the existing one. The DCA director added that part of the old arrival hall will also be renovated to cater for transit passengers.

Wing Commander Osabu-Kle enumerated these projects at the DCA monthly facilitation meeting yesterday with all the agencies and organisations working at the airport and said the rehabilitation of the Kumasi airport is also included in the project.

The meeting, the first of its kind since he came into office in 1983, was aimed at identifying problems facing the various agencies and finding solutions to them to ensure the provision of good facilities at the airport.

The director said the projects will be financed from the department's own resources, through loan financing, government finances and UNDP assistance and said the DCA will therefore intensify its revenue collection to raise

funds for the purpose.

A representative of Ghana Airways complained about the numerous checks during the departure of passengers and said the security personnel involved waste time and in the end delay the flights.

The director, however, explained that the checks are mainly for security and to prevent the smuggling of Indian hemp and to protect the image of the airline which has been soiled by rampant occurrence of such incidents.

The Customs representative also complained about the influx of unauthorised persons at the arrival hall any time there is a flight and said that such practices hinder the smooth checking of passengers' luggage, leading to loss of goods and evasion of taxes by some travellers.

The participants also agreed that since the number of staff at the Airport Police Station is high enough for them to go round the airport, there was no need for policemen from other police stations to come on duty at the airport.

CSO: 3400/1082



GHANA

## DEVELOPMENT OF FISH FARMING URGED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Christopher Gordon]

[Text]

THIS year marks the tenth since the Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) "Symposium on Aquaculture in Africa", which was held in Accra. While many of the other countries which also participated in the symposium have made large strides in aquaculture, Ghana, the host nation, lies dormant. What has happened to fish farming in Ghana?

Before this question can be answered one may ask, what is the value of aquaculture at all? The answer is simple. Protein deficiency is one of the main dietary problems in Africa. Ghana has contributed a word "Kwashiokor" to the international community to describe serious cases. Fish is one of the cheapest forms of animal protein. It is therefore not surprising that fish farming is hailed as a solution to the lack of protein.

China, Austria, France, Korea, Thailand, Israel and even arid Kuwait have all managed to be successful in their aquaculture programmes. Why is it then that Ghana is lagging behind? And more importantly what can we do to improve the situation?

## TRADITIONS AND KNOW-HOW

Perhaps, one of the major constraints is the lack of a local fish farming tradition. In Austria, there are fish farms over 400 years old. In the Far East techniques have been handed down from father to son, each generation trying to improve the production of the former. The gap left by tradition in Ghana can only be filled by education.

This lack of technical know-how has resulted in fish ponds being badly planned, wrongly sited, inefficiently constructed and poorly managed. Owners of the farms fail to contact experts in the planning stages and all too often come seeking advice only when they run into problems.

The Fisheries Department, the Institute of Aquatic Biology and the National Service Secretariat all have personnel actively working in aquaculture. Unfortunately, in most cases they are called in only when the damage has been done. This is partly because they are too few. There is a shortage of trained production specialists which is a major obstacle to the development

of aquaculture. The solution to this is therefore training.

## TRAINING AND RESEARCH

The use of extension officers proved its worth with the cocoa industry in Ghana. Cocoa, an exotic plant, rapidly became the number one foreign exchange earner. A lot of the credit for this belongs to the extension officers who went to the field to show farmers the most efficient way of managing things. We can not expect any dramatic improvement in fish production unless facilities for the training of aquaculture personnel exists here in Ghana.

We cannot have an appropriate training programme unless we have an adequate data based on the present state of affairs. Information on existing methods of production must be collected and compiled into a usable and practical form.

The Nile tilapia was introduced into the Philippines in the late seventies. Now the annual production of tilapia from ponds exceeds that of the annual catch for all fish on the Volta Lake. This rapid growth was achieved by

The use of the results of a number of research programmes on the production, feeding, ecology and genetics of tilapia.

The tilapia used in the Philippines for production, though originally from Africa, bear little resemblance to our local type, this is because they are hybrids.

#### HYBRIDS AND EXOTIC FISH

The main problem with the tilapia commonly cultivated in Ghana is that they breed rapidly and this leads to overpopulation and stunting. The use of hybrids solves these problems. Just as in some maize varieties, hybrids produce larger yields, grow faster and do not reproduce. In fact they can be compared to broilers in the poultry industry.

Before the establishment of hatchery units for the production of day-old

chicks, it was a routine practice for these birds to be imported into the country for sale and distribution to poultry farmers. There is no reason why this cannot be done for fish farmers.

Species such as red tilapia, grass carp, common carp and milkfish must be imported in much the same way. Prawn culture must also not be neglected. Pilot tests at Awutu with giant freshwater prawns imported from Sweden showed very promising results. These prawns are in much demand on the world market and are thus a potential source of hard currency.

If since the F.A.O. symposium in 1975, Ivory Coast produces three times as much as Ghana, Nigeria four times and Liberia twenty-five times as much from fish farming, we must start some action now.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

## MEDIA ENRICHMENT PROGRAM NEEDED, OFFICIAL CLAIMS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Zenobia Ofori-Dankwa and Afusatu Sanda]

[Text]

MR Kofi Totobi Quakyi, Under Secretary for Information yesterday stated that it is necessary for the mass media in Ghana to embark on a media enrichment programme which can help Ghanaians to deal more profoundly with the human problems which confront them.

He said a lot of what goes on in the media throughout the world are a demonstration of how the media have become instruments for the mental enslavement of people, particularly those in developed countries.

Currently, some research is going on as to the wider impact of the commercially-oriented media on children, youth and even adults in those societies, he added.

Mr Quakyi said rather unfortunately, the media in these advanced societies have a wider ideological offensive which has actually penetrated into the society of Ghana.

He was speaking at a seminar on "Our Mass Media and Children" organised by the Ghana National Commission on Children (GNCC) at the commission's secretariat in Accra.

The Under Secretary mentioned that the fact that the state earns revenue from taxes from film and video operators, should not be the only justification for their continued operation if they are causing harm to children and the society as a whole.

He asked: "what about the social costs involved which cannot be quantified in terms of cedis and pesewas?"

Mr Quakyi therefore called for the careful assessment of the non-material and cultural costs that have to be paid in order to enjoy the benefits of commercial media which are imported.

He called on the seminar to discuss the need for media education in schools so that children and the youth can understand at

an early age how the media operates and to what uses, both positive and negative they can be put to.

Mr Gyan Appenteng, acting Editor of "The Mirror" speaking on the subtopic "The Print Medium" said the newspaper attitude to children's activities has been one of neglect, adding that it is a question of whether the neglect is favourable or harmful.

He said the concept of press neglecting children should be looked at in the context of how society generally looks at children.

Mr Haruna Atta, speaking on the film medium said if the Censorship Board of the film industry was authoritatively competent enough, they would be able to stop certain violent films from surfacing in the country. He cited specifically the "senselessly violent" film Class of 84.

He called for a full-time censorship board with a lesser, more effective membership than the existing part-time membership of 30.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

MASS MEDIA CONSIDERED 'VITAL INSTRUMENTS OF CHANGE'

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Aug 85 p 8

[Article by Tetteh Quaynor]

[Text]

**THE mass media in a revolutionary process constitute vital instruments of change; for through them, the vast majority of those who are expected to change are able to accept the reasons, the methods and the benefits for changing.**

It is, therefore, important that media practitioners evolve ways to improve upon the flow of communication between the leadership and the people, especially those in the rural areas to encourage discussions which will result in changes in negative attitudes and the creation of a new awareness.

Mr Kofi Totobi Quakyi, Under-Secretary for Information, made these pronouncements in Accra last

Friday when he addressed the closing session of a four-week refresher course themed, "Communication for Rural Development," organised for media practitioners and regional representatives of CDRs at the Ghana Institute of Journalism (GIJ).

The very existence of the mass media in a fast-changing society like Ghana, Mr Totobi Quakyi stressed, is justifiable not only by the extent to which they respond to and reflect the realities of the times, but also the extent to which the media and media practitioners are committed to issues that are most pertinent to national development.

Mr Quakyi pointed out that in Ghana as in many Third World countries, where more than 70 per cent of the population live

under rural conditions, the issue of rural development should necessarily assume greater prominence than ever before to vindicate the claim to a commitment to real social justice.

"While we in the developing world continue to address the need for a New International Economic Order as a means of redressing the inequalities which exist between us and the industrialised countries at international fora, we must at the same time, also remind ourselves about the urgent need to re-order our national economic priorities towards relieving the hardships of the rural people who are not only in the majority but also the main producers of the wealth which maintain our economies," the Under-Secretary declared.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

## RESPONSIBILITY OF MILITARY STRESSED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Vic Odoi]

[Text]

**MR P. V. Obeng, Member of the PNDC and Chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, has stated that the administration of the nation is now a joint responsibility of both civilians and men in uniform.**

This is because it is now generally accepted that the separation of natural responsibility between civilians and the military is now unnatural and undesirable.

Speaking at the Eighth Graduation Ceremony of 34 students at the Ghana Armed Forces Staff College yesterday Mr Obeng noted that African traditional culture recognises statehood and leadership built around traditional military formation.

The PNDC member hoped that the world wide appreciation of joint military and civilian leadership should bring an end to the search for a new socio-political order by African nations.

Advising the graduates of the college, including a Tanzanian and three Nigerians, Mr Obeng was of the view that the 11 months course should equip them mentally, physically and morally to take up other roles in the overall national development efforts.

He assured them that their suggestions and recommendations sent to the Office of the Committees of Secretaries are highly appreciated and will be forwarded to the relevant ministries for action.

Earlier in his welcome address, the Commandant of the College, Brigadier R. K. Dzogbenuku, explained that the course is to stimulate individual thinking to enable the officer to excel in any sphere of human endeavour.

The standard of training in recent times, according to Brigadier Dzogbenuku, has been appreciably high in spite of economic constraints and hoped that the next batch of students will include officers from the Civil Service.

The Commandant expressed gratitude to

members of the Diplomatic Corps, the universities and individual lecturers who have been contributing immensely towards the success of these courses.

The Commandant conferred on the graduates the award of Past Staff College "PSC". Prizes were later presented to the best students by Mr Obeng.

The best student, Major F. Adu-Amanfoh was honoured with a silver plaque while Majors Kwesi Yankson and Samuel Anum Odotei were also presented with prizes for their meritorious performances.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

## HOTEL WORKERS SEEK NEGOTIATIONS ROLE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Aug 85 p 8

[Text]

**WORKERS of the State Hotels Corporation have called on the government to take immediate steps in the true spirit of participatory democracy to involve them and their management in the negotiations currently going on to offer the State Hotels joint partnership with private/foreign entrepreneurs.**

So far, management of the State Hotels has been kept completely out of all negotiations already held in connection with the joint partnership.

According to them, this would go a long way in removing fears, doubts and prejudices from their minds.

The call which was made in a resolution passed at their 12th National Delegates Congress held in Takoradi, among others, stated that the government should also amend the Social Security Act to make room for a review of the present interest rate of three per cent to reflect the realities of the times.

The workers further asked the government to extend the current tax waiver on overtime to cover all categories of workers who would be called upon to do overtime work. They said this would motivate staff to increase productivity and remove disaffection among certain sections of the work-force.

Earlier in his opening

speech, the acting Managing Director of the State Hotels Corporation, Mr Timothy Ogum, said bringing private financiers to invest in the country's hotels was in itself not a bad thing but "our worry is that in almost all the cases so far, none of the interested entrepreneurs has made its intentions known to us".

He, however, urged the workers not to relax in their efforts to provide the required services simply because some of the units would become joint ventures. Instead, they should put in their maximum in the discharge of their duties to prove that given the inputs and in the right atmosphere, "we are capable of delivering the goods".

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

# ABODAKPI DEFENDS REORGANIZATION OF REVOLUTIONARY BODIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 85 p 8

[Article by Abigail Bonsu and Esther Heman-Ackah]

[Text]

**THE** Special Assistant to the Political Counselor for the Economic Development of the CDRs, Mr Dan Abodakpi, has said the occasional restructuring of certain organs of the revolution is a necessary procedure to guard cadres from repeating the grave mistakes committed at the initial stages of the revolution.

The restructuring, he added, also helps to assert the correct perspective that spells out the role cadres are expected to play to advance the revolution.

Mr Abodakpi was inaugurating the CDR of the Victoriaborg Press, one of the publishing units of the Ghana Publishing Corporation in Accra yesterday.

He noted that it was very common for elected CDR executives to create exclusive powers for themselves when they assume office and this tended to

portray the same old abuse of power which characterised the administration of some past management personnel.

He said the CDR concept should rather form the basis for developing a resolute and efficient work ethic that would spur workers on to increase production and thus help to maximise profits.

He suggested the formation of sub-committees within CDRs to take charge of important aspects of production in every organisation.

On the institution of Joint Consultative Councils (JCCs) in place of IMCs, Mr Abodakpi said the idea is to ensure labour discipline and to accord respect to workers' participation in decision making.

In a short address, Mr P. K. Nyarko, Managing Director of the corporation, said a programme has already been drawn up for the rehabilitation of machinery and equipment at the press.

CSO: 3400/1082

GHANA

## LIVESTOCK BREEDING PROMOTION EFFORT DESCRIBED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by K. Nimako-Amprako]

[Text]

**L**IVESTOCK rearing has been described by one farmer as the better half of food farming. Livestock rearing has traditionally been an activity across much of Africa, typically in the arid and semi-arid zones.

But in Ghana, our farmers have regarded livestock rearing as a separate activity from the other forms of agriculture, particularly among our southern farmers, though it is little encouraged in the north.

Climatic and vegetational conditions in Ghana favour livestock production if only serious attempt can be taken towards that direction. However, livestock farming is not without the usual constraints.

This is what the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has to say: "In fact, livestock production in Africa suffers from similar constraints to those affecting cultivation: natural resources are degraded through

over-use in areas with high production densities, while vast regions with great potential lie untouched because of disease and the absence of necessary infrastructure. And in some areas, livestock production competes with crops for scarce land resources and must be developed within the over-all agricultural objectives."

The need, therefore, must be stressed of the advantages of combining animal husbandry with other forms of agriculture. Intensive livestock rearing by farmers who are also cultivators often increases crop output as well.

### INPUTS

The small-scale farmer who goes into animal husbandry may be able to use cash income generated from the sale of meat and other animal products to buy the necessary inputs, such as machetes, fertilizers, spraying machines, wa-



ter pumps and the like, that he may need to boost his crop yields.

Goats, sheep, cattle and other domesticated animals have great chances of survival and multiplying in larger numbers in Ghana if proper care is taken of their rearing. The farmers' headache of needing fertilizers can be reduced. Animal manure is an important source of plant nutrients while fodder crops and scrubs growing in rotation with food crops can increase soil fertility.

The livestock farmer is always assured of a good and balanced meal. The animals provide good and ready meat while the hides, which are of commercial value, bring in income. The country's meat import bill can be reduced drastically if every farmer takes to a little bit of animal husbandry alongside his crop farming activity. This will help to bring in more drugs to boost the industry. The poultry sector is quite improving but animal rearing on the other hand can fully supplement the effort.

Apart from abundant meat, the milk situation

in the country can be improved if more cattle is reared. If nothing at all, fresh milk can be made available all the time.

According to the FAO, in several African countries, indigenous cattle breeds are being improved with artificial insemination in areas where there is a market for milk and where the genetically improved animals can be fed and managed properly.

Assistance is channelled through the artificial insemination and Breeding Development Programme, funded by the Scandinavian Countries.

However, one of the needed inputs to help in livestock rearing is animal feed. Pastures are no doubt, the greatest source of animal feed. But with proper planning, fields can be developed for hay bleeding to feed the animals.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ghana Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives and all the Agencies concerned with agriculture must whip up enthusiasm in animal rearing among our Farmers. It will be a nice investment worth undertaking.

NIGERIA

JOURNAL PRAISES OPEC'S OIL PRICE STABILIZATION ROLE

AB061704 Dakar PANA in English 1650 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Lagos, 6 Sep (OPECNA/PANA)--OPEC's continuing role in stabilizing the international oil market has been praised by the NIGERIAN PETROLEUM NEWS publication.

In a front-page comment marking OPEC's 25th anniversary this month, the journal said the organization "continues to contribute to such stability as remains in a generally unstable market."

The editorial cites OPEC's sacrifices for the benefit of other developing countries as a "shining example of multinateral and South-South cooperation" and urges the organization to consolidate the gains made in the last 25 years, re-examine its structure and streamline the work of its agencies.

It also calls on OPEC to remove causes of internal tension and adhere strictly to collective decisions on production and prices.

The journal says OPEC must continue to assist non-oil developing countries and enlarge areas of cooperation with oil companies and industrialized states. "Although currently, OPEC accounts for about 30 percent of world oil production while holding more than 65 percent of its proven reserves, in the end the world cannot do without OPEC" it adds.

The journal is edited by Chief Meshach Feyide, a former OPEC secretary general.

CSO: 3400/1094

NIGERIA

#### BRIEFS

RACIST SOUTH AFRICAN POLICIES--The United States and the EEC's current reappraisal of their policies towards racist South Africa is examined by the NATIONAL CONCORD. It says the moves have been precipitated by recent developments in the racist enclave which, according to the paper, signal more clearly than ever before the end of apartheid. The CONCORD warns the United States and the EEC that this is not the time for any palace measures aimed at salvaging apartheid. Instead, the paper wants them to come up with initiatives that will demonstrate a better reading of history and a deeper sense of realism. It points out that their failure to pressurize the Pretoria regime towards a speedy and peaceful change will only aggravate a violent revolution. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Sep 85]

LUANDA NONALIGNED MEETING--THE GUARDIAN highlights the significance of the recent ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Luanda, Angola. The paper notes that apart from the prestige of hosting the conference, President Dos Santos of Angola was given an opportunity to acquaint delegates with the atrocities committed by the South Africa-sponsored UNITA rebels against his country. It submits that with the ongoing strife in South Africa, the question of Namibian independence and the problem of Third World food crisis high on the summit's agenda, there could not have been a better choice than Luanda for the conference. The appropriateness of this choice, THE GUARDIAN says, has been vindicated by the election of Zimbabwe as the new chairman of the movement for the next 2 years. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1094

SOUTH AFRICA

DANGEROUS, BUT NOT HOPELESS ECONOMIC TIMES ENVISAGED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 2 Aug 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Dangerous, But not Invincible"]

[Text] This week's panicky fall in the value of the rand was due more to nervousness than to actual economic events. Fear is a greater danger than the enemy. We must learn this lesson very quickly because the sort of rumors which the money dealers started this week are going to be with us even more in the future.

However, this does not mean that we are going to be faced with a stampede. We just have to get a hold on ourselves, because the political and economic predictions point to turbulence.

Giving South Africans the impression that we are not seriously threatened is an ostrich policy. However, we must not be so frightened as to lose our perspective. The reaction with respect to the rand has shown how costly this can be.

Fortunately we maintain a system of a floating rand. Were it not for that Wednesday's and Tuesday's rush for dollars would have badly drained our reserves. Now the fall of the rand has greatly absorbed the shock.

Although we ought not underestimate the U. S. disinvestment campaign, it is not yet a foregone conclusion that the Senate and Congress will be reaching an accord about the sanctions legislation. Even if they succeed there is still doubt as to whether President Reagan will approve that.

Britain and some of the other European Community countries are reacting strongly against sanctions, even though the pressure for sanctions is increasing every day. Those sanctions which have been approved, as in the case of France, have dull teeth.

We had a good agricultural year in South Africa and that is a plus for us. Although we are short on optimism, the will to restore the economy is growing.

This will is important. Our greatest enemies are fear and discouragement.

Even if sanctions become a reality, even if violence increases, we are not going to stand still. We shall buckle ourselves down with justified rage and arm ourselves with the will to win.

There will be no yielding for us, because the right of the Whites to exist and continue to exist in South Africa is inalienable, it is not for sale and it is not negotiable..

Because the cause for which we are fighting is neither unjust nor selfish, Blacks and Whites will ultimately fight together against the forces of prejudice and destruction.

7964

CSO: 3401/278

SOUTH AFRICA

MODERATE BLACK LEADERS WITH WHOM TO NEGOTIATE BEING SOUGHT

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 15 Aug 85 p 12

[Editorial "Round About Politics" by Harald Pakendorf: "Yesterday's Gestures Are Not Enough Today"]

[Text] The political debate in South Africa is no longer about whether there should be a sharing of power between White and Black. The "if" question has been decided. We are now busy with the "how" of power sharing.

That has already been argued on more than one occasion in this column.

Only this week it was said in just so many words on television. By a man who ought to know what he is talking about, constitution maker Andreas van Wyk.

The director-general of political development doesn't beat around the bush. But in South Africa there was no reaction to this revolutionary proposition. Neither did the outside world so much as notice.

Seen in this light, and bearing in mind that the state president has been saying the same thing since 25 January, there can be little doubt that the same matter will be touched on again in Natal tonight.

Even though probably spelled out no more clearly than Dr Van Wyk put it, and certainly cloaked in other language, it will be up for discussion.

It is to be hoped that it will not be veiled to the point where different interpretations of it are possible--one for Mr Reagan, one for Dr Treurnicht, one for the enlightened Nationalist, one for the conservative Nationalist.

For that we shall, however, have to wait for tonight.

What is significant is that the "how" of power sharing is now the topic in question. And it is of the utmost importance that two points be kept in mind.

The first is that not all black people in the country want reform, but that some will be satisfied with nothing less than revolution.

The second is that we must be careful to avoid the idea that we can choose the black people's leaders for them.

These two matters are closely connected.

There is already serious difficulty in persuading reasonably moderate black leaders--those who until not long ago were regarded as radical--to talk to figures of authority in the government.

Even behind closed doors without anyone knowing they are talking.

The attitude is simply: if P.W. Botha will not talk to Desmond Tutu, why should I talk to Chris Heunis? And if Gerrit Viljoen gives the impression that talks can only take place on the preconditions of separate residential areas and education, after all, the limiting factor in the debate remains separate development.

To argue about this with these people gets one nowhere, because they are simply saying what they perceive.

They know that an important section of the black population is no longer interested in reform. They have gone beyond that. They want to make a revolution, want total victory now--and on their terms.

Naturally it is a miscalculation on their part to think that the present system is ready simply to be overturned. Indeed, the present system has not even shown its real power yet, to say nothing of using it.

The fact is, however, that the reality of those who are now bent on revolution must be dealt with.

How that is to be managed is, however, the problem. Naturally law and order must be maintained, the state must visibly demonstrate that it still guarantees ordinary people their normal lives and that the stone throwers, pyromaniacs and strong-arm men are not calling the tune.

But the central question is whether these people, those who scent revolution, are the true leaders of the black people with whom the government must negotiate over a future constitution.

The answer is instinctively, no.

Bound up with that no, however, is the danger that one is oneself seeking to choose black leaders to whom it is possible to talk, a la Muzorewa, and thus deciding oneself who the leaders are.

Likewise, there is the danger that the strong-arm men are, in fact, carrying out the instructions of the "real" black leadership.

And that creates the problem.

We cannot only suppress. We must talk. And talk to people who have authority, who have influence in their own communities. Enough in any case to reduce the violence.

How to do that, there lies the rub.

A gesture that captures the imagination, one that the reasonable black people--whether they are still moderate is another matter--can seize upon to strengthen their own position within the black community.

What that gesture should be is unfortunately far more than we thought it might be until very recently--citizenship for everyone, abolition of influx control, house ownership in so-called white areas are all gestures that are necessary but are not the essence of the matter.

There must be an announcement about power sharing, preferably not phrased in such a way that various interpretations are possible. After that the questions of citizenship, laws on passes and house ownership can be raised.

It is important that we understand that those we are seeking to talk to and those we think have authority cannot be determined by us. That is something the black community will determine.

In the meantime, however, it will help if everyone who speaks in public also addresses the large group of blacks who don't want violence, who also want stability, but at the same time yearn for the recognition of their basic human rights.

We must separate the revolutionaries from those who are representative--by saying now what the revolutionaries seek to extort from us.

12906  
CSO: 3401/280



SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTATOR THINKS NEW SYSTEM FOR WHITES, BLACKS POSSIBLE

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 29 Jul 85 p 8

[Article by J. S. Liebenberg: "A Dramatic New Beginning Is Now Necessary"]

[Text] How many Whites in the little Eastern Cape town of Adelaide know of Normakazi Kondile? How many of them in Somerset East know of Mzakisi Danzawa? Not to speak of Mongla Mkwanazi in Johannesburg, or of Njamerd Nkata in Port Elizabeth. Just like most of us who did not know of Steve Biko.

Yet these people are not unknowns. On the contrary they are focal characters and even heroes in their own communities; however, these are merely a few names out of the 1,166 people who are being detained by the police ever since the proclamation of the state of emergency.

Last week, in a television program, three respected white professors were calmly discussing the merits and implications of the unitary, federal and confederal options for South Africa.

In another program a black bishop said that he thinks that atrocious murders will continue to be perpetrated if he and Bishop Desmond Tutu turn their backs. I cannot help wondering how the first television discussion would have gone if the black bishops in question had been present.

The Cabinet Committee has already been working for a year, but none of our ordinary white and black people know with whom they talk. Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi says that they are certainly not talking with him. He and the state president met only once during the past 4 years.

The moderate White thinking is that the state of emergency is necessary and a precondition for additional negotiations and reforms. Chief Minister Buthelezi, the most moderate of the Black leaders, stated: "To restore law and order so that the government can go on doing those things which have caused lawlessness and disorder, is nonsense."

Thus we go on living along with each other, even in confusion, but isolated from understanding.

However, the black man is now trying to break through this isolation with murder and violence. Now that we have forfeited separation as an option, we better start to listen to what he has to say.

Honestly, if you look about yourself sometimes you get the impression that the Whites are calmly discussing things with each other in an idiom which is strange to Blacks while they literally scream murder and fire in order to be heard.

What are the black people saying?

Within its limited space and research this article cannot do justice to this matter; however, a couple of examples from last week's statements could provide some indications.

The Sowetan attributes the disorders to the black anger against apartheid. He talks about the black adult's feeling of powerlessness and frustration, the black adult's children who are willing to die for freedom, about pain and utter desperation. Throughout the comments being made you can see that the white man and the government are being reproached for not wanting to listen and understand.

Bishop Tutu reflects the feeling behind the attacks on black policemen, officials and black council members with his prediction (which has partially come true) that the black community will be putting black policemen before the choice of whether to go on supporting the maintenance of a "system which is morally indefensible."

A calm white debate about the possibilities offered by federation and confederation does not address those people who flare up in anger and frustration because they feel that they are talking to a wall.

Adaptations are of no consolation to a youth who is willing to die for what he considers as his freedom. Bishop Simeon Nkoane of Johannesburg says that the total abolition of the influx control law and even the creation of a black parliament (I suppose he means a fourth chamber) will not be sufficient gestures.

What does the black man want?

"I think that the black people will be appeased by negotiations around a table."

Both Chief Minister Buthelezi and Bishop Tutu said that they would conditionally be willing to talk with the state president. Despite everything there is apparently still special respect for Mr Botha in the black community and there is hope that he can bring about the kind of changes which will satisfy them.

Are the conditions presented by these and by other moderate black leaders so unacceptable?

Perhaps Bishop Tutu would find a more sympathetic audience in the government if he were not so arrogantly creating the impression that he would rather demand than negotiate and if in his approach he would show more of the humility to which his garments bind him.

Chief Minister Buthelezi asks for a declaration of intention by President Botha. But the answer is "no", as this would hinder an open discussion.

But is this really so unacceptable? Especially if one considers that the chief minister's draft statement and the government's statements, mostly from the president himself, surpass and feed-back with each other? And is the government's argument valid if the black leaders are merely asking for this?

Perhaps the government will have to choose the black leaders with whom it wants to talk; however, in the light of internal and foreign circumstances, I cannot see how this talk can be postponed any further.

A topsy-turvy change is naturally out of the question. But it is clear that the black man is not willing to go for adaptations and concessions. He is looking for a newly created system to be worked out by moderates along with the white leaders around the conference table. A declaration of intention must bind the negotiators to this.

This requires an entirely new approach, away from the National Party's philosophy of "logical emanation of policy" which, in any case, no longer stands up.

What must be said now is: Now we, Blacks and Whites together, are going to work out an entirely new system which will be acceptable to all; then we must proceed to do this.

This ought to greatly neutralize the attacks from abroad and the attempts at revolution at home, because then moderate Blacks and Whites will be as one against revolution and attacks from abroad.

7964

CSO: 3401/194

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL UNREST AFFECTS STABILITY OF CURRENCY

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 15 Aug 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Our Currency"]

[Text] How the black unrest and political developments related to it have fixed the world's attention on us is once again emphasized this week by the fluctuations in the value of our currency.

It is as though political developments here have now become a sort of signpost for the world's currency speculators.

Because scarcely was there a revision in the dollar value of the South African currency--as a result of optimism about the announcements of the state president--than Minister Gerrit Viljoen's warning against misplaced expectations caused it to tumble.

Which is simply another indication that we have become the focus of world interest. And still more: that political developments here cannot be separated from the country's economy.

Political stability has always been a precondition for healthy economic progress.

Now it is even more the case. Indeed, the rand's dollar value will also show the effect after President Botha has spoken tonight in Durban about reform measures with respect to Blacks. Not that such fluctuations in the value of the country's money indicate the true state of affairs. Notwithstanding high inflation and delayed recovery, the South African economy is still basically sound at the core.

For that reason far and away the majority of the world's financial experts will acknowledge that the rand's present dollar value is totally out of relations [to its real value].

A temporary advantage of the lower dollar value is that South African exports earn so much more. The mines in particular are deriving great benefit from it.

But in the long run it can have no good results. It makes imports extremely expensive, and a great part of the country's industry is geared to imports. The drastic fluctuations make orderly business a nightmare.

It can easily happen that if you owe a million rands on an import order today, the amount may rise to almost two million the next day. Moreover, it is not good for a country's currency to be so recklessly manipulated by capricious speculators.

This instability in the value of the rand is the result of the (present) undertain political expectations of the future.

There is only one way out of such a dilemma. The political formula with respect to the Blacks must stipulated as quickly as possible.

12906

CSO: 3401/280

1 October 1985

## SOUTH AFRICA

## ON ROLES OF UDF, INKATHA IN DURBAN CLASHES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Aug 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Inkatha and UDF"]

[Text] The disturbances in Durban and vicinity where Indians were attacked by black people did not simply bring to the fore a new, ethnic facet in the current state of unrest, which has hitherto been chiefly marked by clashes among Blacks. Along with what happened subsequently, they also cast a sharp light on the activities of two extra-parliamentary movements, Inkatha and the United Democratic Front [UDF]. The way each came through is highly indicative.

As appears from reports of the past few days, Inkatha, the mainly Zulu movement led by Mangosotho Buthelezi, played a decisive role in restoring calm. In this stabilizing role Inkatha also stretched out the hand of cooperation to the Indians, the Natal minority group who were obliged to endure black fury.

In contrast UDF, the amorphous patchwork of something like 600 organizations, showed no capacity at all for bringing black people and Indians together.

Some political observers believe with a good deal of justice that the Durban disturbances were, indeed, a serious blow to the UDF's pretensions of being a nationwide popular front.

With its protest politics the UDF has thus far chiefly succeeded in demonstrating that it can make good use of slogans, but not that it has a coherent political program that in any sense offers a solution for the country's oppressive problems.

In addition the UDF continually runs the risk that its forms of protest politics contribute to the state of unrest rather than allaying it--a charge that Inkatha also made against the UDF after the Durban riots. In any case the UDF was able to play no part of any importance in Durban in restoring order and bringing peace; that was left almost entirely to Inkatha and its security forces, which have recently been so harshly criticized by various UDF supporters.

Inkatha emerges from the Durban disturbances with greater credibility and legitimacy, and in the developing political situation in South Africa note will have to be taken of that.

SOUTH AFRICA

# PROFESSOR POINTS OUT GOVERNMENT'S CONSTITUTIONAL ERRORS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 5 Aug 85 p 8

[Article by Prof L. J. Boulle of the University of Natal: "New Constitution Remains a Source of Grievances" (Synopsis of an article in the SUID-AFRIKA-STIGTINGSNUUS; SOUTH AFRICA FOUNDATION NEWS, July 1985)]

[Text] As with the present tricameral Parliament the new provincial authorities and the District Services Councils (SDR [Streekdienstrade]) will probably also be unable to eliminate the controversies for the very purpose of which they were set up.

The first session of South Africa's tricameral Parliament was held during a period of intense turbulence. Taking this into consideration it would appear that this dispensation has been working smoothly and efficiently.

But under the surface things have been less impressive and it is significant that the new constitution has remained a focal point of irritation and opposition among people within and outside the system.

The First Republic's negligence of racial security and legacy of censure legislations remain practically unaltered.

Notwithstanding the problems the government gave a great deal of power to the district elements of its constitutional plans.

The Provincial Executive Committees are being preserved only in name and from now on they will be appointed entirely by the government. They will probably enjoy a measure of independence. The hope of diminishing government power now rests on the District Services Councils.

The third level of government will then consist of separate local management for Whites, Blacks and Coloreds.

The SDRs will be fit in between the second and third levels.

As the aspect of the government's constitutional strategy is put into practice the following factors will probably create controversies:

The ethnic lack of balance in the SDRs and their dependence on and entrenchment in group-areas legislation;

The built-in imbalance in favor of white local management in which the central business areas and industry are now located, subject to any later legislations; White dominance being furthermore insured by the administrator's deciding role;

The fact that the system of black local government has failed and offers no basis for area collaboration; indirectly elected district councils will probably be unable to rescue them from this problematic situation;

The fact that those who need representation the most, namely the Blacks in informal housing regions, will not be sufficiently covered;

The centralizing effect that the councils will have with respect to local administrations;

The shaky and controversial financial conditions;

The fact that the second level government is directly responsible to the state president and will have to answer to the local electorate only to a small extent; and: The complexity with respect to jurisdiction caused by the fact that, for "their own affairs," the local administrations will not be responsible to the SDRs but to district offices.

It would appear that the government's constitutional proposals for a two-level government will be put into effect shortly and in so doing the political process will be broadened. However, many of the shortcomings of the constitution are being traced to the central government following the new two-level government.

In some of the ways these have been imposed, they have a racial-ethnic basis and insure the maintenance of the dominant group's authority and control. These factors are, in the long run, endangering their credibility and effectiveness.

7964

CSO: 3401/278



SOUTE AFRICA

LETTER URGES CHANGES IN MANDATORY MILITARY TRAINING

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 2 Aug 85 p 11

[Text] Concerned Parent in Benoni--I would like to touch on a matter which affects most Whites in this country. This has to do with mandatory military training of our sons and young men. Thousands have now been called up again.

For me and all reasonable people this is one of the most discriminating laws on the book.

Why is it that a small minority, our white youth, has to defend the whole country and do so for small pay and often far away from their loved ones?

With the new dispensation everybody is demanding better living conditions. I believe in live and let live, but then justifiably so.

Our young men are giving 2 years of their lives (and sometimes their very lives) something they can never retrieve. Then too they are at a disadvantage, because they cannot start building for their future in good time.

I believe that all these factors are hindering the growth of our white population. We must remember that today's youths are going to be tomorrow's leaders and builders of our future.

I plead with the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, to urgently look into this injustice and to correct it. On various occasions he has already said that he is willing to offer a better way of living to everybody in the country who wants to cooperate.

I think there would be much less bitterness among the Whites if matters were redressed.

I am not advocating the abolishment of military training. It is important to have a strong army.

I want to make several proposals and I am inviting everybody interested in this matter to voice an opinion in this space.

Make it so that every 18-year-old young man gets intensive training for 6 months, but also pay him a decent wage. After that give him a 3 week refresher course every year for 5 years and force his employer to pay him. After that he must be put on the reserve list.

I am sure that the burden will be much lighter on everybody if these obligations are divided equally.

Our government can just quietly recall our men from the South-West [Namibia]. Let them defend their own country. I think the Southwesterners have ridden on our backs long enough.

7964

CSO: 3401/278

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN MULTIRACIAL GOVERNMENT

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 85 p 3

[Article: "HNP Says No to Participation in Multiracial Government in SWA: Pretorius Delivers Invitation"]

[Text] The HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] has turned down an invitation to take part in South West [Africa]'s multiracial government.

The invitation was recently put forward by the leader of the NP [National Party] in South West, Mr Kosie Pretorius. According to a report in the NP's organ, DIE SUIDWESTER, Mr Pretorius asked the HNP to take its place in the National Assembly.

On enquiry, the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, said that Mr Pretorius's invitation was clearly an attempt to compromise the HNP into acceptance of the principle of multiracial coalition government for South West.

"The HNP is convinced that this system will not last and that it is the beginning of a constitutional process whereby the Whites will increasingly be reduced to an appendage in the government. The black political groups outside the system will exert pressure on the groups inside the system to demand more and more power for the Blacks, and the Whites in the system will be continuously under pressure to give in so as to prevent it from falling apart.

"The HNP will exert pressure from outside the system on the White parties in the system so as at least to compensate for the pressure that will be felt from the left.

"The HNP would far rather Mr Pretorius and the NP of South-West had remained outside the so-called Multiparty Conference and the National Assembly and proclaimed the claim of the Whites of South-West to a territory along the the HNP. Without the Whites of the NP and the HNP the Multiparty Conference and the National Assembly would not have been able to get going," Mr Marais declares.

In an invitation to the HNP Mr Pretorius says that he has noticed that a member of the HNP complains that the HNP has no platform and thus simply writes letters to the English-language newspapers in Windhoek.

"If the HNP is ready to participate, I want to tell it that there is in fact a platform from which it can present its case. With 10 percent of the White vote in the 1980 election, the HNP has more support than half the parties represented in the government today. Their place is there.

"I therefore want to invite the HNP actually to do so," Mr Pretorius said. He added that the NP was already talking to the HNP in other ways.

The pressure from the left to which Mr Marais referred has already made itself felt in the very first session of the National Assembly, Non-White members, especially those belonging to SWANU and SWAPO-D, urged then that representative authorities be abolished at the second level. White schools, which are under the control of white authorities, are one of the main targets of radical Blacks in the National Assembly.

12906

CSO: 3401/304

SOUTH AFRICA

# RP LEADER REFUSES TO MERGE WITH NP

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 85 p 3

[Article: "Dirk Doesn't Want to Merge"]

[Text] Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Republican Party in South West [Africa], does not want to merge with the NP [National Party] of SWA--notwithstanding hints in this direction from the NP.

During the recent congress of the Republican Party in Windhoek, Mr Mudge said that if he were to promote White unity, he would have no argument if Blacks also campaigned for unity of their own. His position is much closer to that of some non-Whites than to that of some Whites, Mr Mudge said.

Mr Mudge's reference to uniting with the NP follows a recent speech by Advocate Eben van Zijl, vice-chairman of the NP, in which he said that the NP and the RP should hold talks to see if they could bring about greater white unity. Ninety percent of the differences between the two parties can be resolved by means of negotiation. Advocate Van Zijl's statement has caused new speculation about unification of the two parties. The caucuses of the two parties have already been getting together on occasion since last year.

Advocate Van Zijl is universally regarded as leader of the left wing of the NP.

In the course of his speech Mr Mudge attacked Mr Pretorius and said that the pronouncements and "dogmatic attitude" of the NP leader are not in the interests of South West. Advocate Van Zijl was, however, praised in the same breath by Mr Mudge. "I have not asked to merge with the NP-SWA. I would not have been able to do so because I believe in political cooperation, not in white cooperation. Why did we break away, after all?" Mr Mudge said.

The most important difference remaining between the NP and the RP is Proclamation AG8, which entrenches the rights of representative authorities. The NP apparently wishes to retain AG8, while the RP says it must be "changed." During his speech to the congress Mr Mudge said that he did not defend the proclamation because it is a mistake.

12906  
CSO: 3401/304

--SOUTH AFRICA

FRG FIRMS FILL GAPS LEFT BY WEAKENED U.S. INVESTMENT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 3 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Roland Bunzenthall: "Growing Pressure on Pretoria--German Firms Fill the Gaps." U.S. Investors Pulling Back/ South Africa's Economy Sliding/ Call for Sanctions Increasingly Louder/ Managers React Nervously]

[Text] South Africa's white minority is trying to save its apartheid policy, and its rule over the black majority, with massive use of the military and by declaring a state of emergency. The suppression by force of growing black resistance is growing day by day. Meanwhile, politicians in Washington and Helsinki are discussing possible sanctions. Congress in the meantime is agreed on a boycott of bank loans and important export goods, but has postponed a final decision. In Europe, Great Britain and the FRG are blocking such resolutions, after France has just imposed an investment freeze already practiced by Sweden since 1979. But the discussion alone is enough to greatly increase capital flight from South Africa, as can be seen by the daily currency decline of the Rand. The question of what economic effects will result in the end from economic sanctions is still being debated by experts. Political signals from abroad seem important.

The Siemens enterprise acted quickly and logically: when in mid-July the workers in five of the firm's South African factories went on strike for higher hourly wages, the company fired 2,000 of them on the spot. Although most of them were rehired at the end of the strike, 95 black trade unionists, accused by the company management of having organized the strike, remained outside the gates. Such events only feed the bitterness of the black population. The number of trade union members has been growing rapidly, particularly since the government has declared a state of emergency and since police and the military proceed so brutally that there have been more than 500 dead this year alone. The managers of foreign enterprises react to this with increasing "nervousness." In addition, there is the fierce international discussion on economic sanctions. It is hitting South Africa at a time when the country is suffering the worst recession since the world economic crisis. The already bad wages and working conditions are worsened additionally by the economic decline.

But despite the political and economic crisis, Siemens business operations at the Cape are doing noticeably better than those of most German companies represented there. At present, telecommunications and microelectronics are advancing in South Africa, in private industry as well as in state offices, particularly the police and military. The threatening U.S. boycott of all computer deliveries makes Siemens managers hope for even better business. As one manager reported, the U.S. disinvestment discussion is of considerable concern even now to the customers of IBM, the largest data-processing multinational. He is of the opinion that when in doubt, the "safe" Germans and Japanese would be preferred. Many of the almost 300 subsidiary companies of German enterprises in South Africa are, however, hard hit by the economic crisis.

At the end of last year, FRG firms had direct investments of between DM 1 billion and DM 7 billion in the apartheid state (depending on sources and accounting methods). After the United States, German industry is South Africa's largest supplier; last year, it sold goods in the amount of DM 6.6 billion, up one-third from 1983. At the top of the export list are motor vehicles, machines, and electrotechnical goods. German banks are also represented heavily in that country. They finance German-South African trade and arrange government loans. In protest against this involvement, the World Council of Churches withdrew its accounts from the Dresdner Bank.

Yet the German export surplus in trade with South Africa continues to grow, since among purchasers of South African goods, the FRG is only in fifth place after the United States, Great Britain, Switzerland, and Japan. Imports consist mostly of raw materials, semi-finished products, gold coins, gold, and platinum. But the prices for raw materials and gold are dropping. True, the country's serious recession shows up in the statistics only to a limited extent so far, since during the past year, the GNP still grew by 4.5 percent after a minus 3 percent in the preceding year. Two different developments are hiding behind these figures, as explained by Axel Halbach of the Munich Ifo-Institute: "A strong upswing in the first half of the year on the basis of very high consumption spending, often credit-financed, and just as rapid a decline during the second half of the year, combined with a further drop in gold prices, a dramatic decline in the exchange rate of the Rand, growing unemployment, increased bankruptcies, and renewed price rises."

Almost no growth is expected for the rest of this year, but rather an inflation rate of 17 percent and more than 30 percent unemployment among the black population. Meanwhile, South Africa has more than \$23 billion in foreign debts. Many of the credits fall due this year yet, and repayment is ever more difficult because of the Rand's drop in value (about 50 percent since the beginning of the year). However, exports of mining and agricultural products have profited from this devaluation, this becoming the major prop of the South African economy. Last year, exports rose by 28 percent to about 25 billion Rands (at present, about DM 36 billion), gold accounting for about 45 percent.

In view of such export success, the world economic situation can hardly be the cause of South Africa's economic decline. According to Rolf Hofmeister of

of the Hamburg Africa-Institute, this rather reflects a "waste of resources" due to the political system. The scientist thinks that "apartheid is simply too costly." For example, it thwarts decisions on optimal locations for enterprises and prevents the availability of a sufficient, qualified labor force. Lastly, it forces the government into "overly high control costs." It is a fact that war expenditures and the expansion of control organs caused a rapid growth of the budget deficit which had to be covered by more and more foreign loans. When the current budget was passed in March, emergency economy measures had to be applied. Civil servants lost their jobs and government salaries were frozen, causing considerable unrest among the Whites who constitute 95 percent of civil servants. Cuts in agricultural subsidies also brought white farmers to the barricades.

In this situation, Pretoria is more than ever dependent on the smooth supply of foreign capital. The renewed strong drop of the Rand's value in recent weeks, and the yield of more than 11 percent for new South African loans, indicate that the necessary rescheduling of existing loans and additional borrowing is no longer easy.

For instance, the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK writes in its August issue that U.S. bankers in particular had "gotten cold feet" because of the political boycott discussion: "The campaign has stopped banks in some countries from granting new loans, but the gaps are being filled by Swiss and German banks." South Africa is now largely dependent on the financial institutions of those two countries.

This is also confirmed by the World Council of Churches in its latest study: "European bankers' willingness to grant credits grows proportionately with South Africa's political problems." Thirty-nine German financial institutions, above all the Bayerische Vereinsbank, participated in credits or loans of a total amount of DM 1.6 billion during the past year. State banks, such as WestLB and Bayerische Landesbank, also participated heavily--as did the nationalized French credit institutions. Lorenz Schwegler of the managing board of the Trade, Banks and Insurance trade union (HBV) sees hardly a chance of exerting pressure on the banks since, in this case, also, there are differences of opinion with the employees' council. It is now up to the federal government which could apply sanctions via the foreign trade law and the Hermes export insurance.

The managing board of HBV, at present struggling for a uniform policy toward South Africa, by calling for a boycott would be at odds with the most powerful DGB [German Trade Union Federation] trade union, IG Metall [Metal Workers'] Union]. Although the latter's chairman of the board, Hans Mayr, appealed to the federal government last week "to protest against the imposition of the state of emergency with all available means," the resolution against economic sanctions, adopted years ago by IG Metall, remains in force. In its defense, trade union spokesman Barzynski lists the same three reasons also cited in principle by Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl: "First of all, I have never heard of a boycott that really works. Secondly, it hits primarily unskilled laborers, and in South Africa, those are generally Blacks. Thirdly, a boycott robs us of existing means of influence, for example, on



apartheid practices in industry." However, the question remains unanswered by Barzynski how a boycott could endanger black jobs, if it doesn't work, anyway.

The fight in the FRG over economic sanctions against South Africa meanwhile is also dividing party friends. While Hamburg Mayor Dohnanyi (SPD) rejects it, his comrade, member of parliament Guenther Verheugen, supports an investment and credit halt, for example. As to its effectiveness, Verheugen says: "South Africa is not the USSR, but a highly developed capitalist system. In view of the close trade and capital ties, selected sanctions by the West, increasable and backed internationally, are without a doubt a lever that can bring the South African government around." He also believes that "a number of Blacks would have to make sacrifices," but "how do we know that their poorly paid jobs today are more important than the chance for social justice tomorrow."

The call for economic pressure from abroad is becoming ever louder among black South Africans--insofar as the regime still permits them to express an opinion. At the end of June, the South African church council for the first time backed demands for a boycott. Dan Vaughan, deputy secretary general of the church council, is traveling in the FRG at present in order to explain this position. He considers the entire discussion of possible effects of an economic boycott "academic," for "without a fundamental political change, South Africa will become an ever higher investment risk due to instability."

Apparently, this is also the opinion of the majority of South African entrepreneurs. At the beginning of the year, the seven most important industrial associations had addressed a list of political demands to Pretoria which, among other things, calls for free trade unions and political equality for Blacks. It was surely not a coincidence that this occurred at the very moment when liberal U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy was visiting. It is important to Vaughan that the Germans do not undercut possible poycott decisions by the U.S. Congress.

As investors, Great Britain and the United States are still heading the list by far. Figures on the amount of direct investments by about 350 U.S. enterprises vary between \$3 billion and close to \$15 billion. But some U.S. firms are already withdrawing, for either political or economic reasons. For example, this year Ford and the two soft-drink multinations, Coco Cola and Pepsi Cola, gave up their factories in South Africa. After the strong growth last year, FRG exports sank again by 13 percent in the first 5 months of this year, which the Federal Association of Wholesale and Foreign Trade attributes to the "political unrest there."

Yet one can only speculate about the economic effects of individual sanctions. Suspension of the Hermes government export insurance, and of export credits by the federally owned Reconstruction Loan Corporation, would without doubt further curtail exports--possibly with the result that domestic producers in South Africa would profit from it.

But more important are the political effects. "A clear message from abroad is now necessary," Vaughan demands. At the beginning of this week, even the

conservative FINANCIAL TIMES spoke out in favor of sanctions. The deciding factor is that at present, the South African government is in "a state of schizophrenic uncertainty" about "where one is to go, and how to get there." According to the FINANCIAL TIMES, a boycott of new investments and loans, or of imports of Krugerrand coins, probably would have only limited economic effects, but in view of the fact that the Whites are "divided and unsure" about the right way, such a signal would have considerable political power "if it comes from a clear majority of the international community."

9917

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SOUTH AFRICA

GREATER CONTACT BETWEEN BLACK, WHITE YOUTH URGED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 15 Aug 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Black and White Youth Must Know One Another"]

[Text] One of the most tragic aspects of the present unrest is the way it simply makes the gulf between white and black youth bigger each day. A gulf that was already great in a society afflicted with separation is worsening because of the political radicalization of young Blacks.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen's call for greater contact between white and black young people is thus not merely timely but necessary.

More opportunities will have to be created for white and black youth to work, think, talk and play together. Unless this happens the two divergent spheres of life in which South Africans already grow up will only become more irreconcilable.

That is why this newspaper has been calling for years for informal meetings between white and black students on the sports and cultural levels.

It is at an early age that impressions are formed and images are fixed that remain with one all one's life. Today South Africa is paying a high price for long years of isolation that gave rise to prejudice and negative stereotypes.

It is easy to preach change if it is not going to have an effect on the lives of individuals. Discussions at the highest level between leaders are certainly decisive for the country's future, but they will serve no purpose if they do not also take place on the interpersonal level between individuals.

In this matter there is unfortunately still a great deal to be done.

Yesterday DIE VADERLAND reported on the problems colored members of parliament encounter in seeking to be treated as human beings by some business concerns.

If these are the humiliations run into by people who serve in the country's highest councils, what frustrations the ordinary colored or black man must experience daily.

If good relations are not built on the level of daily life, all the negotiations, all the declarations of intent, all the blueprints and new deals in the world will be no more than chasing after the wind.

SOUTH AFRICA

MOTIVE FOR THREATENED MINEWORKERS STRIKE DISCUSSED

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 7 Aug 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Mineworker Unrest"]

[Text] The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM], a trade union that is still wet behind the ears, has lately involved itself in an unpleasant and long-winded way in a serious quandary.

Where it is entirely within its rights in contesting a wage dispute with the Chamber of Mines, those who have no direct interest at stake here will properly withhold comment.

Where the NUM beats the drums to play a hostile political tune, however, it may very well stir up a hornet's nest.

Its pronouncements and threats concerning the declared state of emergency (which has effect entirely in districts where there is no mining industry) and its boycott-instigating babbling are really much too transparent for the credibility of an organized labor organization.

The NUM's claim to unusually wide support, even beyond its registered membership, looks suspicious in advance, since it appears that at this preliminary stage of the planned strike the Chamber of Mines does not exactly seem shaken to its foundations.

The government cannot, and definitely will not, become mixed up in domestic squabbles between mineowners and unions. Where disturbances break out, however, the authorities will not hesitate to exercise their proper function.

It seems to us that the NUM, under the influence of whomever it may be who is apparently frustrated over the progress achieved in orderly reform and the control exercised over the state of unrest, is making an attempt to cause trouble.

It will, however, be in the interests and to the advantage of many black bread-winners and their dependents if the NUM gets its priorities right, sticks to its last and lodges its relevant grievances with the Chamber of Mines.

12906  
CSO: 3401/281

SOUTH AFRICA

LETTER COMPARES RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA, NAMIBIA

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 10 Aug 85 p 8

[Letter from J.C. Claassen, Bloemfontein: "Contrast Between SA and South West"]

[Text] To be back in the Republic after 3 years in South West [Africa] is a shock. In this country the following are conspicuous: the unrest, the friction between White and Black, the ignorance of one another, the separate spheres of life.

This stands in striking contrast to the situation in South West: much good faith between White and Black, ready opportunity to mingle with one another, the human worth Blacks enjoy. ("Whites Only" signs and forms of address such as "Master" and "Missus" are anachronisms, to give two practical examples.)

A practical illustration of the difference between South West and South Africa is given: the writer does trade counselling along with two black colleagues at black schools in Swakopmund and Walvis Bay. At Swakop there is no problem about accomodation. We live together, eat together, work together.

When we enter the Walvis area, their humiliation and my embarrassment begin. "Whites Only" signs appear. We go separate ways. The frustration of teachers in Walvis is striking. They drive over to Swakop to enjoy a drink at a hotel, or just simply to be treated like a person.

The new South West began in 1977 when apartheid was abolished. Today people such as Messrs Katjiuonga and Shipanga serve in the cabinet. In South West their leadership serves a double purpose:

--It is employed to the advantage of the people of the country.

--It induces moderate Blacks to lose their sympathy for SWAPO, because they have representation.

There is no doubt that SWAPO loses support to the extent that black representation is broadened. In this country even moderate Blacks are turning to extremism. Moderate black leaders are either in jail, or the Blacks feel that they are achieving nothing because they are not militant enough.

These words naturally sound bad to inward-looking Afrikaners: those who seek to protect their identity and monopoly of power with laws and weapons, who avoid contact with other cultures, who put sovereignty first in a racial mix where that must lead to conflict.

They proclaim loudly that they will fight for their right to rule (alone). The quick-draw attitude is a cowardly one. Rather it takes courage to become an Afrika-ner: to identify with the continent and its people.

To carry a metaphor of Minister Pik Botha's further: we will have to do more than merely to remove "Whites Only" signs from our mine cages. We will have to ride up to the surface together, get out and share the offices. It works in South West.

12906  
CSO: 3401/281

1 October 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

UNITA SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES ANGOLAN POLITICS, SOVIET THREAT

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 17 Jul 85 p 6

[Text] Johannesburg--The UNITA resistance movement in Angola is in favor of a government of national unity, because of the country's individuality.

This is what a spokesman of UNITA, Col Jardo Muekalia, told DIE VADERLAND last night on the occasion of the Youth Freedom's conference.

He did not exclude the possibility that in the future there could be a coalition between the movement and certain elements within the MPLA now in power. Colonel Muekalia pointed out that Angola is a country of various tribes.

According to him there are economic relations with South Africa.

In his address Colonel Muekalia said that South-West Africa cannot become independent unless the Angolan question is resolved.

The threat to southern Africa and the Cape Sea Route is coming from Angola where there are 40,000 Cubans, 1,500 Soviet citizens, 2,500 East Germans and also 3,500 Communist Party Portuguese.

He pointed out that South Africa has a role to play in this region.

A peaceful settlement is not in the interest of the Soviet Union, so stated Colonel Muekalia. The Soviet Union will be encouraging violence, revolution and chaos because it is very well aware that if South Africa is economically and militarily destroyed there will be nothing else left in this region.

Then there will be nobody else south of the Sahara who will be able to offer any opposition to the Soviet Union.

Whether one wants to accept it or not the Soviet Union is now gaining territory in the world by means of the so-called "wars of liberation."

According to Colonel Muekalia the Soviet Union will not halt its actions before "we turn it back."

Referring to Unita he said that the organization is a permanent element in the area. Nothing can be achieved without coming to an agreement with this organization.

SOUTH AFRICA

# CONDITIONS IN VIOLENCE TORN DUDUZA TOWNSHIP DESCRIBED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 31 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Johannesburg--Disorders have been raging everywhere in the East Rand, however Duduza is the focal point of bloody clashes every time. This is also the region where a black mother, Maki Skosana, was burned alive. Neels Blom went there to see how things are.

Duduza is terribly overpopulated and this residential region does not have the infrastructure for providing the proper facilities needed by the inhabitants. This is what a spokesman of the East Rand Development Council told DIE VADERLAND.

"The problems in Duduza have their origin in the fact that the land assigned for its development is too small. A scanty 370 hectares is available for development, but the estimated population is already much higher than 35,000 people."

"In addition there is a waiting list of 800 people to whom housing units must be assigned. The estimate is that about 8,000 people will have to be housed. By 1987 more than 43,000 people will be living in Duduza." This is what the spokesman said.

The necessary services in this black residential area near Nigel in the remote East Rand are relatively poor. The basic water supply systems are still the old-fashioned stand-pipe methods consisting of a spigot out in the street for every 16 houses.

But according to the spokesman about half of the inhabitants have had water piped to within their premises on their own initiative.

Sewerage is practically non-existent. With some exceptions people are still using night waste pans which are removed twice weekly.

The spokesman said that services are underdeveloped because the residential area is not economically viable. "A town is not viable until at least 6,000 houses are built."



Duduza consists of 4,500 houses and a hostel population of 1,505 persons.

The residential area was proclaimed in 1964, but most of the residences are still without electricity.

"Only a few rich persons have been able to afford electricity thus far."

Duduza has 50 kilometers of streets, 10 of which are paved and are mainly bus routes. The only street lighting has been installed on these routes. A high mast illumination system has been built in the shopping center.

Two senior secondary schools (five higher primary and four lower primary) have been built here. However, since the disorders began these schools have been closed for most of the time.

At one time Duduza had about 20 general merchants, two slaughter houses and a private liquor store (now burned down), but business is really at a standstill.

The East Rand Development Council is now taking care of the administration of the residential area, after the town council resigned in the midst of the uproar. The last mayor, Mr Kebane Moloi, was arrested in compliance with the state of emergency regulations.

The only enterprise which is doing good business, according to the spokesman, is the burial enterprise.

Under normal circumstances the town could also boast of a barbershop, two night clubs, a movie house, a filling station and a drycleaner shop.

The telephone exchange is still working, but the post office has long been burned down. The sports complex, which also has a soccer field and a tennis court, is still being used, but the community hall has been burned out.

"At the moment one of our big problems is the rebuilding of the officials homes. Actually, without exceptions, the homes of every council member, policeman, custodian and member of the administration, have been burned down." This is what the spokesman said.

All along the streets one can see burned out vehicles and homes.

The spokesman stated that a plan is already underway for holding an election as soon as possible so that a city council can be formed.

He also said: "Things must get back to normal as soon as possible. Business premises, licenses and residences must be assigned, but without a council these things cannot be done."

SOUTH AFRICA

## NATAL, KWAZULU AGREE ON JOINT RULE FOR WHOLE PROVINCE

Support from Cape

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Aug 85 p 18

[Editorial: "Cooperation in Natal"]

[Text] Yesterday's announcement by Minister Chris Heunis in Durban that the government assents that the provincial council of Natal and the government of kwaZulu may go ahead with their consultations about a body for joint decision making is one of the most important recent developments in the struggle to give black people a greater measure of participation in the management of the country.

The provincial system is in any case due for comprehensive overhaul. This will involve the abolition of provincial councils, but the retention of administrators and executive committees, while a system of regional service boards will be set up. To enable the new system to work effectively black people will have to be involved in it, alongside the Whites, Coloreds and Indians already engaged.

The most recent developments in Natal which, among other things have had the result of drawing renewed attention to the report of the Buthelezi commission, tally with the government's declared resolve that bodies be created in different parts of the country that fit the needs of the region in question.

Natal and kwaZulu are both subdivided into a considerable number of fragments, which causes great administrative problems. Good cooperation between the province and the self-governing national state is thus imperative in this region, which is blessed with a great many assets that can make it a highly prosperous part of the country.

For a new arrangement of the kind envisaged in Natal and the proviso is made that all the population groups concerned must be involved in the deliberations to find an appropriate formula. This is clearly happening in the case of Natal, and based on the benefits already derived from joint discussions, it looks as though that province is en route to a formula that may open up a new dimension.

Further developments in Natal will thus be observed with great interest. The regional system that may come into existence there need not necessarily be copied exactly elsewhere, but it does hold promise of being a formative element in a process of constitutional development geared to the country and its people.

From Transvaal

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 16 Aug 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Natal Plan"]

[Text] Something is quietly going on in Natal that may be of decisive importance for the future of the whole of South Africa. The Natal provincial executive committee and the government of KwaZulu have just agreed to put together a joint executive committee that may administer the whole province. A proposal in this connection will now be submitted to the government.

The affairs of Natal and KwaZulu are so intertwined that one can scarcely divide the two into watertight compartments. The most recent research indicates, for example, that Durban is in reality a city of more than three million inhabitants, of whom the majority live in those parts of KwaZulu that border directly on the white municipal area.

The cooperation agreement between Natal and KwaZulu follows earlier initiatives on the part of the influential Sugar Association and Inkatha and rests on the entrenchment of each party's autonomy. The minister of political development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has now given his blessing to it at the Natal Congress of the National Party.

Such an accord on a regional basis between white and black political interests may be an important signpost for the whole of South Africa. It has long been apparent that an acceptable solution applicable to the whole country will be hard to find. Because the country's problems differ from region to region, it is much easier to find solutions on a regional basis and from there to build up to representation in the central government.

What is now happening in Natal can only make it easier to create a South Africa in which everyone can share.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S TRADE WITH NORWAY DECLINES

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Aug 85 p 10

[Article by Roar Østgårdsgjelten]

[Text] Norwegian firms are doing less business with South Africa. For the first time since 1981 the first 6 months of the year saw a decline in the total commodity trade with South Africa by 2.5 percent. Commodity imports were reduced by 4 percent compared to the first 6 months last year, while the value of exports from Norway to South Africa declined by 2 percent.

There was a considerable decline in most commodity imports. Also the value of most exports showed a major decline for most products. Norwegian firms purchased and sold for 483 million kroner in South Africa during the period January-June of this year.

A survey prepared by the Department of Commerce and Shipping shows that the largest decline in percentages took place in the import of canned fruit. This trade was reduced by nearly 8 million kroner, or 69 percent, from 11.3 million kroner during the first 6 months of last year to 3.5 million kroner in the first 6 months of this year. The import of fruit and vegetables was reduced by 66 percent, from 25.9 million kroner last year to 8.9 million kroner during the first 6 months of this year.

The value of imported crude phosphate was 15.3 million kroner this year, as against 28.7 million kroner during the first 6 months of last year, i.e. a reduction by 47 percent. The import of cupro-nickel matte was reduced by 40 percent, from 29.5 million kroner to 17.6 million kroner.

The considerable decline in the import of these commodities was, however, nearly offset by a sharp increase in the import of manganese ore for the ferro-alloy industry and electrolytic manganese metal for the aluminum industry. During the first 6 months, Norwegian ferro-alloy works purchased 107 million kroner worth of manganese in South Africa, which is an increase by 45 million kroner, or 72 percent, over the same period last year. The import of electrolytic manganese metal increased from 3.5 million kroner to 4.7 million kroner, i.e. an increase by 34 percent.

A total of 29 Norwegian firms were registered as Importers of commodities from South Africa during the first 6 months of this year. Among these firms, three industrial companies accounted for more than 80 percent of the total import.

The export of paper and cardboard was reduced by 2.6 million kroner or 23 percent, to 8.7 million kroner during the first 6 months of this year. The value of exported electrical machinery declined from 5.4 million kroner to 3.2 million kroner, i.e. a decline by 41 percent.

Total imports of silicon carbide from South Africa were 3.9 million kroner during the first 6 months of this year, as against 8.9 million kroner last year, i.e. a decline by 56 percent. Dried cod exports were reduced from 4.4 million kroner to 3.9 million kroner, i.e. a reduction by 11 percent.

The export of non-electrical machinery, chiefly machinery for paper and cardboard processing, increased by 47 percent, from 16.3 million kroner to 24 million kroner during the first 6 months of this year. The export of plastics increased by 15 percent, amounting to 4.5 million kroner during the first 6 months, while the export of chemical products increased by 27 percent to 3.3 million kroner.

The export of precious metals, which accounts for 75 percent of Norwegian exports to South Africa, increased by 7 percent from 220 million kroner to 236 million kroner during the first 6 months of this year.

A total of 34 Norwegian firms sold commodities to South Africa during the first 6 months of this year, and seven of these accounted for 87 percent of the export.

The Department of Commerce and Shipping writes in a note that most of the commodities in the trade with South Africa may be replaced in a transition to other suppliers and markets.

Minister of Trade and Commerce Asbjørn Haugstvedt promised in a press conference at Gjøvik yesterday that the trade with South Africa will decline further in the coming months.

When, as of the New Year, Falconbridge Nikkelverk [Nickel Works] at Kristianssand, which exports cupro-nickel matte and precious metals, will be cutting off its trade with South Africa, Norway's export to the country will, at the same time, be reduced by 50 percent. "It is healthy sign that the entire Norwegian population will participate in reducing the trade and shipping with such an aggravatingly racist regime as the South African one," Haugstvedt said.

As far as AFTENPOSTEN has learned, Minister of Trade and Commerce Haugstvedt has personally asked a number of Norwegian enterprises to refrain from applying for licenses. In the course of the fall, Haugstvedt will introduce new legislation in the Storting against trade with South Africa.

## BRIEFS

REFUGEES IN KRUGER PARK--Pretoria--Hundreds of starving refugees from Mozambique are still streaming into the Kruger Game Reserve as the civil war there expands. A spokesman for the Game Reserve says that the numbers are still increasing. Considerably more than 100 people are handed over to the police every month. He says that the people usually cross the border in large groups because their houses have been burned down and their food destroyed. Most of the people are attacked by both sides engaged in the conflict. The situation in Mozambique is continually getting worse. The spokesman says that this state of affairs has existed for 2 or 3 years now and the fugitives are totally desperate. Patrols are regularly carried out along the border wire by the game wardens and fugitives are rounded up. "For humanitarian reasons they are given food, medical attention and temporary shelter before they are handed over to the South African Police. They are starving and have hardly any personal possessions left. It is clear that a 'dog-eat-dog' situation prevails in the region and that the fugitives are attacked and driven out both by the REANAMO [expansion unknown] rebels and by the Mozambique army." He says that charges in the media that the fugitives are attacked and eaten by beasts of prey are exaggerated. Game wardens have so far found the remains of only one person. Most of the fugitives are found by the patrols before they are attacked by wild animals. [Text] [Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13 Aut 85 p 7] 12906

JAYCEES ADMIT FIRST BLACKS--Springs--The first five black businessmen will become registered members of the Springs Junior Chamber of Commerce in September, says the president, Mr Conrad Mercer. It will be South Arica's only Junior Chamber of Commerce with black membership. Another branch of the nationwide Jaycees movement tried something of the sort previously, but it failed. Mr Mercer says there is no question of the Springs Jaycees being overrun by black members. Membership of the branch is limited, and as soon as the branch has enough members in the opinion of the executive, additional members can be asked to break away and form a new branch. The five Blacks who are to become members in September have already attended three meetings of the Springs Jaycees to get acquainted with the activities of the organization. Two of them are attached to the marketing division of the Gillette company, two are senior personnel of a computer company and one works for a paper factory. Some of the five men are already so interested in the Jaycees' activities that they have asked the permission of the executive to bring along their friends too. Black applicants will ultimately be judged

in precisely the same way white applicants are. The guiding principle is whether they will be a gain for the Springs Jaycees in the light of the organization's aims and the projects that are tackled from time to time. The five Blacks will become members of the branch when they attend the last meeting of the recruiting drive on 4 September or on 11 September or at the annual general meeting on 18 September. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 15 Aug 85 p 2] 12906

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